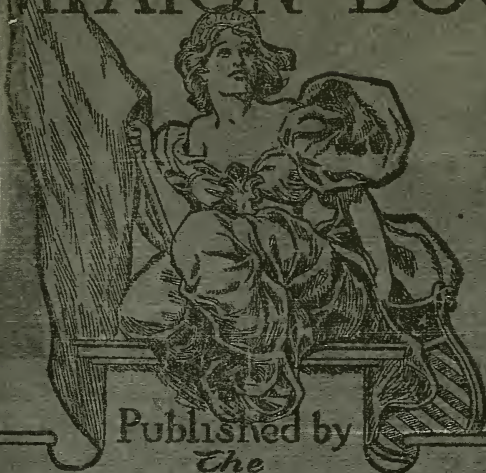


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Municipal CAMPAIGN BOOK



Published by
The
COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE
SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY

MILWAUKEE

Miles

"I am one of those who believe that the Socialists have given the best administration Milwaukee ever had. No more honest body of men have ever been in public service in America, and every one in Milwaukee knows that.

"All Milwaukee should be eternally grateful for the one group of men who have given the city a decent and efficient administration."—Prof. Charles Zueblin, Sociologist and Lecturer.

"The Social-Democrats of Milwaukee are certainly giving to the country some splendid lessons on high ideals in public office. Service to the public seems to be the aim of the administration. Merit, and merit only, counts in all official appointments. The best man for the place, the one best qualified to perform the work required in the office, is sought for, and when found, appointed. Honesty, economy, full service for pay received seem to be the principles so far used in conducting the business of the city."—Ashland Daily Press.

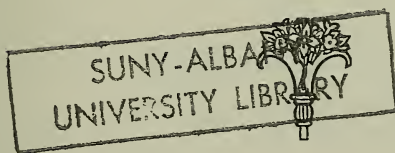
Milwaukee Municipal Campaign Book

1912

Social-Democratic Party

CARL D. THOMPSON
FERDINAND REHFELD
MAX GRASS

Committee



Price 25 Cents

Published by Order of the

County Central Committee of the
Social-Democratic Party, Milwaukee County, Wis.

THE CITY GREAT AND STRONG.

What makes the city great and strong?
Not architecture's graceful strength,
Not factories' extended length,
But men who see the civic wrong,
And give their lives to make it right
And turn its darkness into light.

What makes a city full of power?
Not wealth's display or titled fame,
Not fashion's loudly boasted claim,
But women rich in virtue's dower,
Whose homes though humble still are great
Because of service to the State.

What makes a city men can love?
Not things that charm the outward sense,
Nor gross display of opulence,
But right, the wrong cannot remove,
And truth that faces civic fraud
And smites it in the name of God.

This is a city that shall stand,
A light upon a nation's hill,
A voice that evil cannot still,
A source of blessing to the land;
Its strength not brick, nor stone, nor wood,
But Justice, Love and Brotherhood.

—Selected.

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857



Milwaukee City Hall

OUR CITY

A Few Milwaukee Facts and Figures

Population—380,000 (Twelfth largest city).

Area—14,326 acres or 22 1-4 square miles.

Park Area—918 acres.

Public Library—906,281 volumes.

Street Car Mileage—140 miles; interurban, tributary to Milwaukee, 200 miles.

Public School Property—\$4,430,000.

There are twenty-eight cities in the United States which have a population of over 200,000 people.

Milwaukee ranks as follows:

1	Area.....	24th
2	Population.....	12th
3	Assessed Valuation.....	12th
4	Per Capita Wealth.....	12th
5	Bonded Debt.....	18th
6	Rate of Taxation.....	21st
7	Annual Expenditures.....	15th
8	Per Capita Expense.....	18th
8	Per Capita Tax.....	14th

Record of Steady, Commercial and Industrial Progress

Milwaukee Gained 819 New Firms in 1912

Figures taken from reports of Merchants and Manufacturers, Chamber of Commerce and Sentinel's Trade Reviews for year 1909, 1910 and 1911, completely disprove the charge that the Social-Democratic Administration has caused a panic or commercial depression.

NO. OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

1909.....	3,989
1910.....	4,126
1911.....	4,230

NO. OF EMPLOYES.

1909.....	105,919
1910.....	109,216
1911.....	114,072

WAGES PAID.

1909.....	\$62,057,934
1910.....	65,853,152
1911.....	68,160,368

AMOUNT OF CAPITAL EMPLOYED.

1909.....	\$229,864,362
1910.....	236,558,011
1911.....	250,239,222

VALUE OF YEAR'S PRODUCTION.

1909.....	\$323,354,823
1910.....	329,526,607
1911.....	355,320,396

BANK CLEARINGS.

1909.....	\$602,880,459
1910.....	658,002,572
1911.....	700,103,538

POST OFFICE RECEIPTS.

1909.....	\$1,500,000
1910.....	1,630,000
1911.....	1,699,332

BUILDING RECORD—CITY AND SUBURBAN.

1909.....	\$16,485,440
1910.....	15,169,939
1911.....	17,810,269

They all agree.

The city is doing nicely—thank you.

A WORD

TO YOU—MR. VOTER,

TO YOU—THE PEOPLE OF MILWAUKEE

We would like to have you read this book'et.

It is the voice of labor.

The working men and the working women of Milwaukee have paid for it.

The Social-Democratic party has published it.

You are not afraid of the truth.

You ought to know all about your city government—what it has done—what it has not done.

We tell you that the old party capitalistic papers—and that means every paper in Milwaukee except The Milwaukee Leader—have steadily misrepresented the work of the Social-Democrats in the Milwaukee municipal government.

They have told things that are not true. [They] have concealed things that the people ought to know. They have distorted the facts.

Here we bring you the truth.

We, the working people of Milwaukee.

We who built Milwaukee. We who feed the city. We who clothe it. We who have built its homes. We who have borne and reared its children. We who have built its schools, its libraries, factories, its stores, its shops, its engines—and run them.

We speak to you here.

The appeal of labor.

Hear us.

Read.

Where We Stand

THE PLATFORM

Adopted by Referendum Vote by the Social-Democratic
Party of Milwaukee County, February, 1912

Social-Democracy has achieved a tremendous success in Milwaukee.

It has not only given this city the best administration it ever had: its work has challenged the attention and interest of the nation.

Not a single one of the dire calamities so loudly predicted by our enemies has come to pass.

Holding steadily a goal that lies beyond the range of municipal government, the administration has, nevertheless, addressed itself with all diligence to the solution of the immediate problems of the people.

Platform Pledges Kept

The Social-Democratic party has kept faith with the people. It has kept every platform pledge, carrying out those which were possible under present legislation and the limited degree of self-government which the city enjoys, and fighting steadily for all the others.

An Honest Municipal Government

In contrast to the wretched and disgraceful records of past administrations, the Social-Democratic party has given Milwaukee an honest municipal government. Graft and boodle, bribery and political jobbery are a thing of the past in Milwaukee. Social-Democracy has put them out of business. This is conceded upon every hand.

Efficient Municipal Government

But the administration does not base its claim upon honesty alone. It has given the city the most efficient government it has ever had. It found the city with a \$216,000 deficit; it finishes its first term with a surplus. It found the city budget a loose, disorderly bunch of

papers; it has inaugurated a scientific and businesslike budget. It found the city, a \$40,000,000 corporation, doing business without an inventory. It has introduced a thorough system of inventory and property accountability. It found the city issuing long-time bonds for short-time improvements and stopped the practice. In short, it has established the credit of the city upon such a firm basis that its bonds sell more readily than ever before in its history.

Reorganization of Public Works Department

One of the first acts of the new administration was the reorganization of the department of public works. The old three-men commission was abolished and one commissioner put in charge. Plans are under way to make the police department a crime prevention rather than a crime detective force; and the fire department a fire prevention rather than a fire extinction force.

Street Construction

Early in its first year the administration uncovered and stopped a long standing paving graft, that had been going on for more than fifteen years, under Republican and Democratic administrations alike.

This one feature of the work of the Social-Democratic administration saved the people of this city more than \$400,000 in a single year; and, what is more, the resulting economy and efficiency enable the administration to get the problem of street construction and repair work in hand.

Labor Measures

The Social-Democratic administration is a working class administration.

It established by ordinance the eight-hour day for all public employes and the trade union scale of wages for skilled workmen. It raised the wages of all city laborers from \$1.75 to \$2 per day. It has consistently adhered to its policy of purchasing union made products.

It helped to settle the garment workers' strike. It secured an additional two days "off" for policemen each month and readjusted the hours of labor for the bridgetenders and inaugurated a system of factory inspection.

And finally, in co-operation with trade unions, commercial organizations and the state government, the administration has secured the establishment of a **free employment agency**, to do what can be done under the capitalist system to relieve the unemployed.

Our Record

In spite of the opposition and obstructive tactics played by old party politicians in the council, in the state legislature, and even the courts, the administration has built the first public lavatory in the city; it is constructing an electric lighting plant; is acquiring a municipal stone quarry; building a municipal hospital; has consolidated the fire and police alarm systems, and is adding thereto a city telephone service.

It has encouraged the vigorous enforcement of the weights and measures ordinance, and has also encouraged the work of the smoke inspector for the elimination of the smoke nuisance.

It has extended and increased the number of band concerts given in the parks; inaugurated a series of popular Auditorium concerts, and otherwise encouraged the development of wholesome public recreation and amusement.

It has established a bureau of efficiency and economy and has created various non-salaried commissions to assist the city in the solution of many of its public problems.

Work of the County Administration

In the administration of the affairs of the county government, the Social-Democratic party has been equally successful. For the first time the county and city administrations work together in complete co-operation to one common end. The county administra-

tion has completely abolished the fee system in all departments under its control, thus turning thousands of dollars into the county treasury, which formerly went into the pockets of the officials; has established the custom of securing to the county interest money on all deposits; has introduced new and up-to-date methods of accounting and purchases; improved methods of keeping records and orders, and an inventory of public property. In the collection of delinquent personal taxes especial efficiency was shown in the sheriff's department, and \$5,000 was saved by applying proper business methods to the feeding of the prisoners.

In the register of deeds' office an entire new set of tract indices was worked out without extra help or cost to the county, thus effecting a saving of between \$8,000 and \$10,000, and in the administration of the affairs of the house of correction notable improvements were effected, including the establishment of a farm on which the prisoners are employed under modern, scientific management, and where the products raised contributed largely toward reducing the expenses of the institution.

In the coroner's department over \$5,000 has been saved by appointing physicians as assistants instead of engaging outside service, and special attention to industrial and traffic accidents has shown negligence on the part of the companies in nearly 50 per cent of the cases, where before it was not shown in a single case.

The county board established the Milwaukee County School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy, affording opportunity to 500 students for the study of the physical and economic conditions of suburban and rural life.

OUR LOCAL PROGRAM

Home Rule

The Social-Democratic party has kept up its fight for home rule for Milwaukee. The bills which we presented to the legislature to empower us to establish municipal plumbing and loan departments, also municipal lodging, ice and slaughter houses, were killed by

the combined opposition of the Republicans and Democrats. But our fight for them will be continued until successful.

Our common council also presented to the state legislature a constitutional amendment providing home rule for cities. This was passed in a modified form. The next legislature and the people must indorse it before it becomes effective. The state legislature also passed a law granting limited authority to the people of this city to amend its charter. This law, being of doubtful validity, will soon be passed upon by the supreme court.

As soon as our home rule rights are clearly established we shall proceed to secure such changes in our charter as are necessary to enable the city government to carry out the local demands of this platform.

Taxation

The attempt of the dishonest politicians to make an issue of the question of taxation is simply hypocritical pretense. It has always been their practice to grind the poor and favor the rich.

We condemn the last assessment made under the supervision of the previous tax commissioner, as most unjust and unfair. Millions of dollars' worth of property in the city has escaped taxation, as the public records show, with the consequent overburdening of the small property owner. The next assessment will be under the direction of the newly appointed Social-Democratic tax commissioner.

We pledge ourselves to continue our efforts to place on the assessment roll all taxable property, and to make the big interests pay their full share of taxes.

The re-election of the Social-Democratic administration will insure the co-operation and support of all departments of municipal government to this end.

City Finances

In order that the city's finances may be handled to

advantage we demand that it be given the same rights as are enjoyed by private corporations.

The city should also have the right to raise money on its own bonds and mortgage certificates. This can be done by placing them with the state treasurer as security and opening savings deposit accounts in the city treasurer's office. The city could thus borrow directly from the people, giving them the best of security, and at the same time effecting a saving of at least 1 per cent in interest, which means more than a hundred thousand dollars a year on the present basis.

The city debt commission should also have the right to purchase or discount certificates of the department of public works and bonds issued to contractors for street construction whenever it can be done with profit to the city. The city should also have the first right to purchase tax certificates for non-payment of taxes and the right to use the profits which it makes for the establishment of municipal enterprises.

The careful management of the city finances along the lines mentioned above could be made to yield hundreds of thousands of dollars of revenue per year.

Better Homes and City Planning

The city shall continue to annex and incorporate reasonable territory in addition to its present area—the same to be surveyed and platted as far as possible in such a manner as to insure healthful and esthetic conditions—for homes, factories, schools and playgrounds. But the addition of new territory to a city does not in itself solve the problem of congestion. That cannot be solved until the land problem is under control and a comprehensive city plan evolved that will provide proper housing, segregation of commercial, manufacturing and domestic activities, transportation by water and rail, neighborhood centers and travel-ways.

To this end the present administration has sought and secured enabling legislation; a land commission has been appointed and our representatives in the county

government, co-operating with the city administration, have secured the appointment of a highway commissioner, and the work is actually under way.

Direct Employment

We pledge ourselves to continue the fight for the abolition of the contract system in all public work. Such work can be done better and more economically by direct employment of the workers by the city at an eight-hour day and a fair union wage.

Dangerous Grade Crossings

We pledge ourselves to continue the vigorous fight to abolish dangerous grade crossings.

For Personal Liberty—Against Vice

Wholesome recreation and relaxation is the best antidote for immorality.

The Social-Democratic party does not intend to curtail the few amusements and places of recreation that capitalism has left the working class. The saloon is still the proletarian's clubhouse. But we demand that our city shall protect youth and combat vice. At the same time we call attention to the fact that intemperance and prostitution are a part of the capitalist system and will entirely disappear only as the cause, capitalism, disappears.

Meanwhile we stand for the development of opportunities for wholesome recreation and public amusements. We favor the wider use of the schools, parks, public playgrounds, Auditorium concerts, social centers and neighborhood clubs to this end.

Public Health

The Social-Democratic administration recognizes public health as a great natural resource of the people. It has greatly extended the activities of the health department and will continue to lay special stress upon all health measures.

Public Markets

The administration has appointed a market commission to work out plans for a system of public markets.

Sewerage and Water Departments

We advocate the consolidation of the sewer and water departments and propose that the profits from the water department shall be used for the reconstruction and maintenance of the sewerage system.

Ownership by the People of Milwaukee

We here reiterate our demand for the ownership and operation of all local public utilities.

The Great Issue—The Trust Problem

But greater than all these matters, and more vital to the welfare of the people, is the problem of the cost of living and labor conditions.

To an ever increasing number of people the securing of a livelihood is becoming more and more precarious. The cost of living has reached such a point that the average worker's wife finds it wellnigh impossible to keep the family warm, fed and clothed with the meager weekly earnings of her husband.

On the other hand, the power of entrenched and privileged wealth is growing each day, until a small number of capitalists have it in their power to decide how much meat and how much bread we shall eat; how much we shall spend for coal, and how much for gas; how well or how poorly we shall be clothed and housed; what kind of furniture we are permitted to use; and in what kind of a coffin we are to be buried. They can do this by fixing the price of everything.

The Trust Question Both a Local and National Issue

Moreover, every trust and monopoly affects the cost of living and controls the necessities of life, both nationally and locally. This is the case with the meat trust, the ice trust, the gas trust and the coal trust. It is also the case with our local public utilities, which

form a part of the gigantic system of national public service trusts, as our local telephone system, which has merged with the Western Union Telegraph Company; the street car company, the electric light and gas company, all of which are now a part of the North American Securities trust.

The trust question, therefore, must be met locally as well as nationally.

Public Ownership and Socialism

Thus Social-Democracy offers to the people of Milwaukee the only opportunity to work and to fight for a real solution of the problem.

And herein lies the greatest strength of the program of Social-Democracy. For back of the local organization of this movement is the state organization, of which it is an essential and inseparable part. By having Social-Democratic members in the state legislature we can secure the necessary state legislation to enable us to carry out the demands of our platform.

Back of the state is the national organization of the Social-Democratic movement, which, in turn, will carry the fight into the national congress.

The Social-Democracy, both locally and nationally, insists that the production of this country shall be taken away from the control of a small number of irresponsible men whose aim it is to exploit us to the last limit of endurance. Social-Democracy demands that the nation shall own the trusts. It fights for the complete overthrow of modern plutocracy.

And nothing short of this will solve the problem.

The proposal to regulate the trusts has proven to be utterly inadequate and futile. It has failed and been abandoned in practically every country where it has been tried.

The Non-Partisan Fallacy.

In view of these facts it is clear that the so-called non-partisan movement is utterly wrong in principle

and can only result disastrously to the people, since the problems that torment them most cannot be solved apart from city, state and national organizations fighting to that end.

We denounce the local manifestation of this non-partisan movement as a most transparent piece of political trickery, since the most notorious partisan politicians have forced themselves upon the movement, thus proving that the same big interests that have ruled the city so disgracefully in the past are now simply masquerading under a new name. Beaten in their efforts to control the city through the Republican and Democratic party organizations, they are now attempting to control it through a non-partisan combination of the corrupt elements in both parties.

In Conclusion.

The Social-Democracy combats not alone the conditions which exploit and oppress the wage-working class, but every kind of exploitation, whether directed against a class, a party, a sex or a race. All its measures benefit not only the wage-working class, but the whole people, and while the working people are the banner bearers in this fight, in the last analysis everybody—the merchant, professional man and the small shop-keeper—will profit thereby.

Therefore we invite every honest and well meaning voter, without regard to occupation, race or creed, to join in our undertaking for the emancipation of mankind.

A Socialist

Who is a Socialist? It is a man
Who strives to formulate or aid a plan
To better earth's conditions. It is he
Who, having ears to hear and eyes to see,
Is neither deaf nor blind when might, rough-shod,
Treads down the privileges and rights which God
Means for all men; the right to toil,
To breathe pure air, to till the fertile soil—
To live, to love, to woo, to wed,
And earn for hungry mouths their meed of bread.
The Socialist is he who claims no more
Than his own share from generous Nature's store;
But he asks, and asks, too, that no other
Shall claim the share of any weaker brother,
And brand him beggar in his own domain,
To glut a mad, inordinate lust for gain.
The Socialist is one who holds the best
Of all God's gifts is toil, the second, rest.
He asks that all men learn the sweets of labor,
And no idler fatten off his neighbor;
That all men be allowed their share of leisure,
Nor thousands slave that one may seek his pleasure.
Who on the Golden Rule shall dare insist—
Behold him, the modern Socialist.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Our Candidates

Candidates of the Social-Democratic Party

Chosen by Referendum Vote

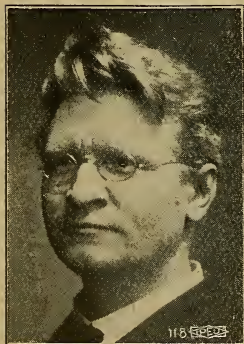
Emil Seidel—Mayor

1154 Twentieth Street

Telephone North 2353

Social Democratic Candidate for Re-election

At the patternmaker's bench, where care and accuracy count, Mayor Emil Seidel acquired his earnest and conscientious spirit. He was only thirteen when he began work. His parents were Germans, but he was born in Schuylkill County, Pa., on December 13, 1864. Before he had reached his fifth year his family settled in Milwaukee.



This cutting short of his schooling has always been a serious regret to Mr. Seidel, and his sympathy for the young people dates back, no doubt, to the days when he first became a wage-worker, after graduating from the Union

School in the Sixth Ward.

However, in his twenty-second year, he went abroad to perfect himself in his trade of carving and designing. Six years he lived in Berlin, working at his trade by day, and attending a trade school at night.

In 1892 he returned to Milwaukee. He then added patternmaking to his other trades. In 1895 he married Miss Lucy Geissel.

Long before this, however, he had become a trade unionist. Away back in 1884 he had helped to organize the wood carvers. While in Berlin he was a mem-

ber of a union. Later he joined the Milwaukee Association of Patternmakers.

He was also an early worker in the Socialist movement. His ballot was one of a total of **two** Socialist votes in his precinct in 1892. It would have been a rash prophecy then to predict that he would one day be swept into the mayor's office on a Socialist ticket! The first Social-Democratic branch organized in Milwaukee enrolled him as a charter member.

Mr. Seidel served two terms as alderman from the Twentieth Ward, and in 1909 was elected alderman-at-large. In 1910 he was elected mayor of Milwaukee.

After his inauguration people who were accustomed to the easy-going ways of previous officials were astonished to find the mayor with his sleeves rolled up, toiling early and late at his official duties.

As time went on, however, they discovered that this spirit of earnest and conscientious work was the ruling spirit of the new administration.

The work of Comrade Seidel, the patternmaker mayor, has been in line with the impulse of thoroughness and accuracy which years before had prompted him while yet a young wage-worker to cross the ocean and undergo long years of hard work and study in order to become an expert in his own trade.

He served the city well as an alderman. He served it better as mayor, and it is **best** to keep him on the job.

"The mayor, Emil Seidel, is in many ways the most competent mayor that Milwaukee ever had."—Prof. John Graham Brooks the noted Sociologist, at present Lecturer on Economics, University of California, at Berkeley.

Carl P. Dietz—Comptroller

748½ Sixteenth Street

Telephone North 1273L

Social-Democratic Candidate for Re-election

Comptroller Dietz, the quiet young man who introduced order out of the chaos which formerly reigned in the comptroller's office, was born in Newark, N. J., in 1875. His father, Rev. H. L. Dietz, a German Baptist minister, removed to Milwaukee when our present comptroller was six years of age. He was graduated from the Milwaukee public schools in 1891, and completed his education in the San Francisco Boys' High School and the German-American Academy in Rochester, N. Y.



In 1895 Mr. Dietz returned to Milwaukee, where he engaged in mercantile work and in the law.

In 1902 he joined the Social-Democratic party and in 1904 was elected secretary of the County Central Committee, an office to which he has ever since been annually re-elected.

Mr. Dietz was elected justice of the peace for the Ninth Judicial District in 1904, and re-elected in 1906 and 1908. In 1910 he was elected city comptroller, receiving 26,510 votes, against 20,019 cast for the Democratic candidate and 12,481 given the Republican candidate.

No fledgling feeds the father bird!

No chicken feeds the hen!

No kitten mouses for the cat—

This glory is for men.

We are the Wisest, Strongest Race—

Loud may our praise be sung!

The only animal alive

That lives upon its young.

—Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

Charles B. Whitnall—City Treasurer

026 Locust Street

Telephone North 2617

Social-Democratic Candidate for Re-election

Long years of training and business experience in the banking and business world have made City Treasurer Whitnall a man especially fit for the position he holds.



His election as city treasurer not only inspired confidence in the ability of the administration to handle the city's finances properly, but resulted in a thorough and competent management of the department.

Few Americans of Mr. Whitnall's age can make his boast—that he is still living in the very same house where he was born in 1859. Here at the age of fifteen, in his father's greenhouses, he began the training which, with constant study and application, made him an authority as a florist and landscape gardener. In more recent years he has given special attention to the subject of city planning, which has made him a man of the greatest value to the administration in all its constructive work for the city.

He was one of the earliest members of the Social-Democratic party, being a charter member of the first branch organized in the city; and has served the party faithfully in various official capacities, especially as its state treasurer, for years.

Mr. Whitnall has served on the school board; as a member of both the City Planning and the County Park Commissions from their inception, and now is president of the County School Board, which controls the County School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy. In 1910 he was elected to his present office of city treasurer.

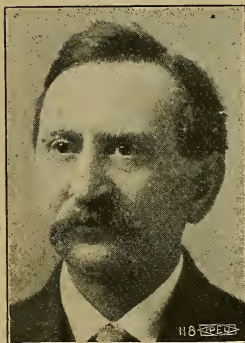
Social-Democratic Candidates for Aldermen-at-Large

Edmund J. Berner

666 Twenty-second Street

Social Democratic Candidate for Alderman-at-Large

Assemblyman Berner has had years of experience in the trade union and Social-Democratic movements.



He went through the big strike of 1881-82 with the Cigarmakers' Union No. 25, which he joined in 1881. He served as the secretary of this union in 1895; as their delegate to the Federated Trades Trades Council in 1896, and also as secretary of the executive board of the latter body. These offices he held till he entered the assembly.

He has been active in the Socialist movement since 1891, and for six years acted as secretary of the Ninth Ward Branch of the Social-Democratic party.

He is a native of Ozaukee County, was born May 17, 1864, and received his education in the Ninth Ward public school. In 1905 he was elected assemblyman, and has been thrice re-elected, thus serving four successive terms in the assembly.

"The Socialist officials have displayed sagacity and moderation. They promise nothing Utopian, they threaten nothing sinister."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Keep the page clean—vote the Social-Democratic ticket.

Winfield R. Gaylord

42 Estes Street

Telephone South 3878Y

Social Democratic Candidate for Alderman-at-Large

Senator Gaylord was one of the prominent figures of the last two sessions of the Wisconsin legislature.



When first elected he was the only Social-Democrat in the state senate. However, the fight he inaugurated in behalf of the working class made up in energy what the party lacked in point of numbers.

Mr. Gaylord was born June 14, 1870, in Mississippi, and was educated in Ohio Wesleyan University, Hamline University, Northwestern University, and Chicago Theological Seminary. From 1889 to 1902 he served as pastor of Methodist and Congregational churches in Minnesota, Illinois and Wisconsin. Since 1902 he has lectured in twenty states on popular and economic subjects. He is one of the national committeemen of the Social-Democrat party and was a delegate to the Milwaukee charter convention of 1908. In the same year he was elected to the state senate from the Sixth District, with 6,236 votes, against August Langhoff (Rep.), who received 5,820 votes, there being no Democratic candidate.

Ex-President of Harvard University

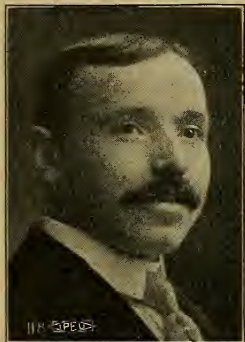
"I do not know about the accuracy of some of their theoretical views—I think they are called by a very inaccurate name. But they seem to have a true conception of honest municipal government, not for their own benefit, nor for the benefit of any class, but for the common good."—Former President Eliot of Harvard University, December, 1910, after a visit to the Milwaukee City Hall.

Martin Gorecki

455 Hayes Avenue

Social Democratic Candidate for Alderman-at-Large

Born in Bromberg, Germany, October 20, 1871. Received a public school education. Immigrated to America at the age of eighteen.



In 1902 he settled in Milwaukee, worked in Schlitz brewery and joined Beer Bottlers' Union, Local 213, and was later transferred to Brewers' Union No. 9. He served as a delegate to the Federated Trades Council from both these bodies.

He has been active in organizing the five Polish branches of the Social-Democratic party in Milwaukee, and in establishing the Naprzod, a weekly Polish paper. In 1910 he was elected alderman-at-large for two years.

The Welfare of the People First—They Stand for the Best Things

"The Socialist program is an honest one, and their intentions to carry it out are likewise honest.

"Their general policy is to work for men rather than in the interests of property. The welfare of the people is their first aim.

"The little group of Socialists in the last council stood for the best things in municipal affairs, and their program for the future is certainly a good one. There is no opportunity to put into operation any of the more extreme policies for which Socialism stands."—Rev. C. H. Beale, Pastor of Grand Avenue Congregational Church.

Edmund T. Melms

President of the Common Council

579 Eighth Avenue

Telephone South 3120Y

Social Democratic Candidate for Alderman-at-Large

While president of the Milwaukee Common Council, Alderman Melms has held the respect of that body during his incumbency. Not many men in politics have as few enemies as Mr. Melms. Yet he makes no secret of his convictions and can fight for them when necessity requires.



Alderman Melms is a native of Milwaukee County, and attended the Eleventh District school No. 1. He became a wage-worker at the early age of thirteen. Candy-making, shipping clerk in two large furniture factories, and syrup-refining were his occupa-

tions for the next seventeen years. Later he did newspaper work and joined Newspaper Writers' Union No. 9, under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union. For six years he has acted as their delegate to the Federated Trades Council. He is also a member of the executive council of the latter body.

Mr. Melms was among the pioneer members of the Social-Democratic party, having joined that body in 1897. He is now the party's county organizer. He was elected alderman of the Eleventh Ward in 1904, and has been re-elected by his ward in every succeeding election. He has served two years as president of the council.

"The Socialists, through their adherence to principle and their insistence upon the inviolability of party pledges, will serve to elevate the standard of politics."—Milwaukee Daily News of April 30, 1904.

Carl Minkley

1269 Nineteenth Street

Telephone North 3405X

Social Democratic Candidate for Alderman-at-Large

Alderman Minkley was born in Germany November 14, 1866. He early entered the Socialist and labor



union movements, and in 1890 his trade organization elected him delegate to their national convention, which was held in Bremen.

At the age of twenty-six he came to America, and in 1893 settled in Milwaukee. Here he joined the Socialist Labor party, then the only Socialist party in the field. In 1908 he became a member of the Social-Democratic party, and in April, 1910, was appointed alderman-at-large to fill the vacancy caused by the elec-

tion of Victor L. Berger to Congress.

Alderman Minkley is a member of the Painters and Decorators' Union No. 160, and has served as delegate to their national convention. He has also acted for a number of years as vice-president of the Milwaukee Maennerchor.

An Up-State Paper Says a Good Word

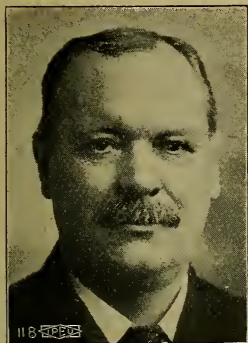
"The Social-Democrats of Milwaukee are certainly giving to the country some splendid lessons on high ideals in public office. Service to the public seems to be the aim of the administration. Merit, and merit only, counts in all official appointments. The best man for the place, the one best qualified to perform the work required in the office is sought for, and when found, appointed. Honesty, economy, full service for pay received seem to be the principles so far used in conducting the business of the city."—Ashland Daily Press.

Frank J. Weber

1223 Locust Street

Social Democratic Candidate for Alderman-at-Large

During the last three sessions of the Wisconsin legislature Mr. Weber has been one of the band of Social-



Democratic legislators who have faithfully served the interests of labor. He acted as business agent of the Federated Trades Council from 1902 to 1911, when he was made their business manager and corresponding secretary. He can also boast of having organized, in 1893, the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, in which he has been an official for twenty years.

Another proud record for Mr. Weber is that he has never voted the Republican or Democratic ticket.

A native of Milwaukee, he was born in 1849. At the early age of twelve he began to earn his living on the Great Lakes and later joined the Lake Seamen's Union. In 1892 he left the water for work on the docks, and became a member of the Lumber Unloaders' Union No. 18. He now belongs to Carpenters' Union No. 1053.

Mr. Weber can therefore claim to be a sort of grandfather of the labor movement, where he has rendered such long and loyal service to the working class.

A man tried and true, through long years of public service in legislative and labor bodies.

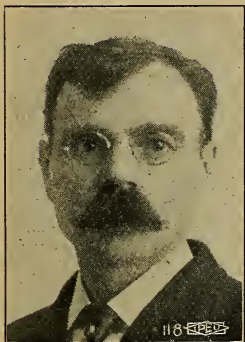
"The Social-Democrats have brought to the common council a spirit of honesty and independence that was needed and that has helped to bring that body into better public repute."—
Free Press of March 5, 1906.

Martin Petersen

569 Twenty-seventh Avenue

Social Democratic Candidate for Alderman-at-Large

Mr. Petersen is a native of Denmark, where he was born in 1865, and received a common school education.



At the age of nineteen he came to America. He obtained work in Michigan saw-mills and lumber camps. There being no organization of these trades, he helped to form the "Manistee County Labor Union." This was both an economic and political organization and placed a city ticket in the field. It won in three successive city elections, but Mr. Petersen found himself blacklisted. He was fired from the saw-mills and could not get even a day

laborer's job. The mayor appointed him to the fire department, but later, when the capitalists combined to throw out the Labor Union party, he found that he must starve or leave Manistee.

He accordingly removed to Milwaukee in 1889, learned the trade of stationary fireman, helped to organize the Stationary Firemen's Union and became its secretary.

In 1905 he joined the Social-Democratic party.

A New and a Better Page in Municipal History

"There has been awakened in the community a spirit that unites a large body of the people and the municipal officials in the resolve that there shall be written a new and better page in the history of American municipalities."—Milwaukee Journal, April 21, 1910.

Keep the page clean—vote the Social-Democratic ticket.

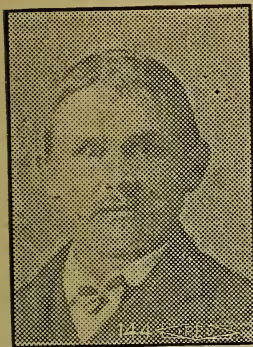
Otto Braun

1396 Booth St.

Social Democratic Candidate for Alderman-at-Large

For this year's term to fill the unexpired term of
Victor L. Berger, resigned

Otto Braun was born at Dt Eylau, Germany, on October 18th, 1867, and immigrated with his parents to America in 1869. The family came to Milwaukee in 1890 where they have lived ever since.



Mr. Braun has been active in the union movement for many years. He joined the famous Street Carmen's Union when it was organized in 1893, and was instrumental in getting the shopmen in the powerhouse, where he worked, to join the union. The strike came on in 1896 and Braun lost his job. In 1900 he helped to organize the Stationery Firemen's Union and later joined the Janitor's Union.

When the Janitor's Union was consolidated with the Stationary Engineer's Union he went in with that organization, of which he is still a member.

He joined the Social-Democratic Party in 1905.

Federation of Civic Societies Approves

The Federation of Civic Societies views with approval the published utterances of the new city administration, as follows:

"To retire from public service incapable men; to retain the service of those who have shown special fitness; defense of the public schools against former hostile city administration; introduction of a system of cost-keeping; redistricting city wards; social survey of Milwaukee."—Federation of Civic Societies.

Social-Democratic Candidates for Ward Aldermen

Ward.	Name.	Address.
1st—	Benj. F. Buticofer....	842 Arlington Pl.
2d —	Walter P. Stroesser..	316 State St.
3d —	Max Wrege.....	239 Jefferson St.
4th—	T. O. F. Randolph....	206 Alhambra Theater Buiding
5th—	Martin Mikkelson....	217 Greenbush St.
6th—	John L. Reisse.....	612 Third St.
7th—	John Doerfler, Jr....	1239 Clarke St.
8th—	Michael Katzban.....	946 Windake Ave.
9th—	Henry Ries.....	1601 Walnut St.
10th—	William Koch.....	781 Sixteenth St.
11th—	Ole A. Olsen.....	815 Forest Home Ave.
12th—	Max Grass.....	293 Mitchell St.
13th—	Albert F. Giese.....	139 Hadley St.
14th—	Leo Krzycki.....	1044 Eighth Ave.
15th—	W. P. Faulkner.....	410 Thirty-ninth St.
16th—	William P. Carrigan..	3111 St. Paul Ave.
17th—	John J. Blade.....	628 Conway St.
18th—	Jacob Leonard.....	482 Murray Ave.
19th—	Jacob Jung, Jr.....	2814 Vliet St.
20th—	August W. Strehlow..	1193 Teutonia Ave.
21st—	William Baumann....	1316 Booth St.
22d —	John Hassmann.....	772 Thirty-ninth St.
23d —	Ferdinand W. Rehfeld	453 Twelfth Ave.
24th—	John S. Jones.....	949 Twenty-second Ave.
25th—	Arthur Urbanek.....	1356 Twelfth St.

Clean Campaigns

“The clean campaigns of the Social-Democratic party in this city have given to other political organizations a model worthy of imitation.”—Evening Wisconsin of March 24, 1905.

Social-Democratic Candidates for County Board of Supervisors

Ward.	Name.	Address.
1st—	Charles C. McDonald.	672 Jefferson St.
2d —	Otto Harbicht.....	1303 Cold Spring Ave.
3d —	Fred H. Wolfe.....	588 Jackson St.
4th—	George Moerschel....	912 Thirty-seventh St.
5th—	Gilbert Harlem Poor.	591 Scott St.
6th—	Andrew Buehler.....	601 Sherman St.
7th—	George Mensing.....	830 Eleventh St.
8th—	Louis Petzak.....	682 American Ave.
9th—	Frank Boness.....	1413 Cherry St.
10th—	Frederic Heath.....	902 Locust St.
11th—	Emil Ruhnke.....	430 Twenty-seventh Ave.
12th—	Martin Mies.....	875 Kinnickinnic Ave.
13th—	Fred Buenger.....	1063 Booth St.
14th—	Casimir Kowalski....	733 Lincoln Ave.
15th—	Edwin W. Knappe...	2614 Galena St.
16th—	George J. Indra:.....	43 Park Hill Pl.
17th—	Christopher Dunn....	205 Logan Ave.
18th—	Peter S. Parsons.....	676 Oakland Ave.
19th—	Frank Vierthaler....	1011 Twenty-eighth Ave.

A Minister's View

“Yes, the personnel of the present administration, well known to the voters of the city, not so well known by the outside world, presents a combination of ethical idealism inspiring and directing practical efficiency rarely ever found in the reform administration elected in any American city. It is, moreover, an administration unembarrassed by any shady political obligations or shameful ‘gentlemen’s agreements.’ ”—Rev. Walter F. Greenman, First Unitarian Church.

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

The Issue

THEIR SIDE

The Non-Partisan, Bi-Par-
tisan, Omni-Partisan, Re-
B u n k o c r a t i c Ticket—
"Anything - to - Beat the
Socialists" Side

The Shirkers
Private Monopoly
Graft and Private Profit
Jobbery
Machine Politics

Child Labor
Low Wages

Fraud

Competition
Exploitation
The Class Struggle
War
The Capitalist Class
Industrial Despotism
Capitalism

OUR SIDE

The Social-Democratic
Side

The Workers
Public Ownership
Honest Administration
Efficiency
Scientific Management—
Bureau of Efficiency and
Economy
Union Labor
Union Wages

Honest Weights and Meas-
ures

Co-operation
Economic Justice
Fraternity
Peace
The Working Class
Social-Democracy
Socialism

A Party that Keeps Its Platform Pledges

The Social-Democratic party has never been a party of promises.

It has been a party that made demands. It is a party with a program comprehensive and has a goal beyond the reach of a day or even a decade. The demands of the Social-Democratic party are for all the things that are necessary for the health, the culture, the freedom and happiness of the workers of the world. Our platform is not to be regarded as a set of promises made to others. It is the declared goal of the workers endeavoring to work out their own salvation. Our promises, so far as they are promises, are promises to ourselves and our children—a resolution and a summons of all the working class and all decent citizens to the task of the emancipation of the workers.

No platform of the Social-Democratic party, therefore, can be judged by the short-sighted vision of those who think of it only as a temporary expedient, or as a means to catch votes for today or tomorrow.

The Social-Democracy is building big for the mighty and the better future of humanity. What we have written into our platforms, therefore, is altogether greater and better than what is written into the platforms of other political parties.

And what we do not accomplish today we will accomplish tomorrow. What we do not achieve this year we will the next. And what we do not achieve this decade we will the next.

However, this does not mean that the Social-Democratic party in Milwaukee has not kept its platform pledges to the limit.

We present here the planks of the platform of the party adopted in 1910, with a brief reference to what has been done in each case.

The Platform

1. We demand — new charter, complete home rule, initiative, referendum, recall.

2. Ownership and operation of public service enterprises as far and as fast as state laws will permit.

3. Equitable taxation—big corporations to pay their rightful share.

The Record

1. Forty different bills sent to the legislature, which were calculated to secure some measure of home rule; proposed amendment to the constitution introduced, also general home rule bill; a number of charter amendments adopted as result of strenuous fight of Social-Democrats, among them one providing for initiative and referendum.

2. First unit of the electric lighting plant under construction at garbage plant. Contracts for the machinery for main plant let. Budget for 1912 includes issue of \$100,000 in bonds and \$300,000 worth of mortgage certificates for completion of plant.

3. Tax commissioner's office held by a Dave Rose Democratic hold-over politician, Frank B. Schutz. Social-Democrats did not secure control of this department until Jan. 1, 1912. Efforts made to secure tax experts—blocked by Republicans and Democrats in state legislature. Readjustment of basis of taxation to true or full value

as required by law. Millions of dollars' worth of property discovered by Social-Democrats subject to taxation, but omitted from the roll by Democratic tax department.

4. Slaughter house and municipal markets.

5. Direct employment—abolition of contract system.

6. Firemen and policemen to have fair treatment and public trial before being discharged.

7. The city shall pay fair wages, not less than union scale.

8. Election day public holiday.

9. City shall provide for its unemployed.

4. Bills covering these points introduced at the last session of legislature. Killed by old parties. Commission appointed and at work on plans.

5. Public Works department submitted carefully prepared plans involving the purchase of materials and machinery in order that city might do its own paving. Three-fourths vote necessary to carry the proposition; minority defeated the plan. A beginning made in the asphalt repair department.

6. Law secured and put into operation.

7. Minimum wage established and union scale for all city employes.

8. Law enacted for half holiday on election day.

9. Co-operation of the administration with Federated Trades Council, Associated Charities, Mer-

chants and Manufacturers' Association to relieve unemployed. Assisted in the establishment of a free employment bureau now developed into an organization covering the entire state. Most effective of its kind in America.

10. Municipal stone quarry.

10. Resolution for the purchase of the Zimmerman site passed council. Provision in budget.

11. Municipal wood and coal yard.

11. Awaiting proper public control of transportation and actual resources.

12. Municipal ice plant.

12. Constitutionality of law giving city right to establish being tested in the courts.

13. Annexation of territory.

13. Several portions annexed.

14. City planning for better housing.

14. Metropolitan Park Commission, now called the City Planning Commission, at work on plan. Also land commission appointed.

15. Redistricting of city wards.

15. Accomplished.

16. Municipal terminal.

16. Defeated by referendum.

17. Extension of free medical service.

17. New isolation hospital established; Blue Mound Sanitarium taken

over by the county; tuberculosis commission co-ordinating forces for help in fight on that dread disease; Child Welfare work established.

18. For personal liberty and against vice.

18. Many disreputable saloons put out of business.

19. Comfort stations.

19. The first comfort station erected and in operation at First Avenue Viaduct.

20. Municipal plumbing and sewerage.

20. Enabling law defeated by the legislature.

21. Reorganization of the sewerage system.

21. Report of sewerage commission received and plans being made for consolidation of the water department and sewerage department to enable the carrying out of recommendations.

22. Small parks and playgrounds.

22. Fifth Ward Park and playground on south side. City forester engaged.

23. Larger development and use of public schools favored—free text books—social centers.

23. Larger appropriations for public schools made by Social-Democrats than ever before. County Board sets aside \$5,000 to be used for the feeding of under-nursed school children. Twenty-one school buildings opened for social, civic and neighborhood clubs.

24. Public recreations
and amusements.

24. Concerts given in
Auditorium Sunday after-
noons during the winter
months. Park concerts ex-
tended.

A Fair, Impartial Judgment

"Justice and fair play demand that it be said that in contrast with the sort of social service and municipal service Milwaukee ever had before this present Seidel administration is wholly excellent.

"And that is the only true criterion. Kansas City is one of the few most fortunate cities in the country in the large measure of its freedom to attend to its own business. The board of public welfare grew from this home rule liberty. Milwaukee has no such freedom. It is governed largely by state laws. Its Socialists cannot set up a Socialist regime. They can simply give honest and efficient administration within the limits of the general laws of the land and the specific acts of the Wisconsin legislature. This last the Socialist administration has given in a rare degree—as every fair-minded, impartial investigator will tell you."—Kansas City Star, January 6, 1912.

You have an honest, efficient government in Milwaukee—vote to keep it up.

The Departments at Work

A BRIEF REVIEW OF WORK OF THE ADMINISTRATION

By Emil Seidel, Mayor

The past two years in the history of the government of the city of Milwaukee have been replete with many advancements. Hardly had the result of the last municipal election become known when already the men elected were preparing plans for the two years' work before them.

The first rule laid down was that every man connected with the city government and receiving an adequate salary was to devote his entire time to the city's work. This was the rule that the mayor applied to himself and insisted upon its strictest observance by every officer, whether appointed or elected.

Department of Public Works

The administration was not yet inaugurated when the plans to abolish the Board of Public Works and substitute therefor the one head department were completed. At first there was no opposition to this change; but when its far-reaching effect in the breaking up of the asphalt ring became known certain elements in our city deemed it advisable that the legality of the change be tested. The decision in the lower court declared the change illegal. In the upper court this decision was reversed. This one instance is indicative of the opposition that the present administration met with during its term of office.

Less Help, More Work

From the very first day the mayor's office concerned itself diligently with the many questions that came before it. With a decreased force of three men, instead of four as formerly, it not only carried out all of its routine work, but was at all times ready to meet

any citizen without distinction to discuss and act in any matter pertaining to the public welfare. The rooms of the executive office were thrown open to committee gatherings on all occasions. Nor was this policy confined to the mayor's office. It applied likewise to the council chamber, thus letting the public know that its city hall is its property.

Expert Help

Noting the fact that no sooner do men become expert in any particular line of activity than some private corporation engages them at salaries such as cities are not accustomed to pay, the administration put forth its best efforts to engage the best help that it could lay its hands on, believing that municipalities should have the first claim to expert service.

Following this policy, the mayor's office cast about for a health commissioner and secured a man who, as a sanitarian, had established a national reputation. The methods employed to drive him from the city are too well known to be repeated here.

Similar efforts were made to secure the best man for the head of the Public Works Department. But it soon developed that the salary which the city of Milwaukee was permitted to pay by law could not secure a man with many years' experience as a public official. Besides that a mean opposition arose to appointing non-residents, although previously such were appointed to positions in Milwaukee without legal embarrassments. It therefore became necessary to do the best that could be done, and today no fair minded man questions the statement that the present commissioner of public works has filled his position creditably.

Efficiency and Economy

Following the suggestion contained in the mayor's message in 1910, the administration decided that the mayor begin negotiations with Dr. John R. Commons, looking toward the establishment of a Bureau of Economy and Efficiency.

Early in the summer of 1910 the bureau was started, with Dr. John R. Commons as director, B. M. Rastall as associate director. A comprehension of the work of this department cannot be gained from a brief account given here. Only spending the time to go through the many volumes of reports worked out by this department will permit any one to understand its huge task. At the same time, this department has undertaken surveys and prepared plans for social improvements along many lines. The attention of the interested public is called to such bulletins as appeared in print. The work of this department will have only begun after it has completed the plans for the reorganization of all city departments. A city government cannot administer to the needs of a people unless it understands the intricacies of any given problem and the means at its disposal for the solution of such problems. In gathering such information and working out the solution lies the real importance of this department.

Civil Service

The position of the administration on civil service has been questioned. But a careful analysis will prove that the charges made in connection herewith are baseless and born of malice. Together with ability must also go fealty to a purpose. Men may be very able, and just because of this, be the more dangerous to the public welfare if such ability is used to favor corporate interests.

For this reason the people were served well in the appointment of Charles A. Mullen; for uppermost in his mind he had the ideal to give the people full value for money expended in pavement. When, therefore, the supreme court decided that his position was illegally filled, it may have taken a sound legal stand, but it does not hold a sane, businesslike position.

Time and again the present administration has appointed men to office because of their qualifications, though they were not Socialists. Other men who have been for years in the employ of the city have been re-

tained and in a number of instances even promoted to higher positions.

Co-operation

One of the features of the present administration is the spirit of co-operation. Not only have the various departments under the administration been enthused to a high degree of teamwork, but the city and county governments have in all problems that required greater efforts, likewise worked together for the common welfare. But the administration has not stopped here. Wherever there was an indication in the community for advancement, where there was a man or woman or a group of men or women that worked for a progressive cause, there the administration stood ready, at all times, to co-operate and to lend such assistance as it was possible to give, very often going out of its way. It was rarely that in this plan of collective effort a note of discord was struck, such as the refusal of the school board to act in harmony in the budget exhibit, or the refusal of the chiefs of the police and fire departments to aid in the consolidation of the police and fire alarm systems. But the administration hopes that with a continuance of this spirit the prejudice even in these departments will be broken down.

River Walk

One of the notable results of this co-operation between the administration and civic groups of citizens is the plan of the river walk. This improvement today appears practically assured, and was only possible through the good will of the property owners and business men interested, together with the good will of the administration. If the plans do not miscarry, work on this improvement will be begun by the 1st of May, 1912.

What this improvement means for the city very few today even realize. But it is the first time in the history of the United States that unsightly river fronts



The Proposed River Walk.

will be turned into beauty spots. It is the beginning to reclaim the river as one of Milwaukee's most beautiful natural resources.

Special Privileges

During the last two years a new policy has been inaugurated with regard to special privileges. All of these so-called special privileges carry with them some value to the recipient. In the past the granting of these has always been fraught with possibilities of graft. The mayor's office, therefore, has taken the initiative in securing for the city values for privileges granted. Thus several amounts were turned over to the playground association and in another case the playground paraphernalia in Lapham Park secured. In the case of vacating an alley, the legal power of the city to assess benefits and damages was resorted to, and for the vacation of the alley \$7,000 paid into the city treasury. The business man prefers to deal with

a city on a fair basis like this rather than to be charged with getting things for nothing, or even running the danger of offering bribes.

Gambling and Vice

An earnest attempt has been made to combat the evils of gambling and the sale of intoxicants in houses of ill fame. It cannot be overlooked, however, that there is a serious discrepancy between the report of the chief of police on these evils and the rumors that are continually brought to the attention of this office. The chief has time and again assured the mayor that he knows of no cases of violations while the rumors maintain that gambling as well as the dispensation of liquor in houses of ill fame continue, though less openly than before.

Recreation and Relaxation

However, the real cure for these evils does not lie in police control or regulation, but rather in offering something better to our youth for that which we seek to abolish. Recreation and relaxation will, under the control of properly trained men and women, go far to diminish these evils. For that reason the administration has put forth special efforts to secure enabling legislation. The Socialists will continue their efforts to firmly establish and broaden educational and recreational activities.

Fire and Police Inspection

Through the Bureau of Economy and Efficiency plans for a comprehensive system of inspection by the police force were prepared. The council now is busy carrying into effect these plans.

A similar system of inspection for the fire department is in course of preparation. It is hoped that through this work eventually the waste in fire losses will be reduced and a comparative reduction in rates follow.

City Planning

Many cities of this nation have become aware of the necessity that our growth must be directed along comprehensive and well planned lines. This administration has taken a live interest in this problem. The city treasurer has put in his entire spare time on the work.

In addition thereto, the city attorney's office has aided in the drafting of laws and resolutions. The mayor's office has prepared several studies and a model covering various phases on city planning. Sidetracks, transfer facilities, street car franchises, transportation and harbor matters were taken up. Track elevation was continuously pushed. A land commission was appointed, likewise commissions on housing and harbor. The work on the building code commission is being vigorously pushed under the able guidance of the building inspector, Carl F. Ringer, appointed under the present administration. River beautification has already been mentioned. In this manner the problem is being approached from many angles and with continued energy spent upon it a few years should show marked improvements, with resulting better sanitary conditions for all the people.

Social Activities

It may be safely said that never before in the history of the city have so many activities for social improvement been begun and carried on as under the present administration. Through the combined efforts of the district attorney, city attorney and mayor's office a vigorous campaign has been waged against the loan shark evil. Recreation, city planning and housing have already been mentioned.

Following the suggestion of the mayor in his message to the common council of April, 1911, there were appointed commissioners on tuberculosis and child welfare. The work of the Child Welfare Commission has been highly complimented by men and women interested in it. Some of its features are unique. The result is already shown in a reduction of the death rate

among the children in the locality in which the work is carried on.

Similarly, many activities carried on by a number of high minded private citizens to combat tuberculosis received a renewed impetus through the appointment of the Tuberculosis Commission. The offices of these two commissions are located in the city hall and visitors are always welcome.

The problem of unemployment during the times of industrial crises very early received the attention of the administration and a commission to take up this work was also appointed. A call at the office of the Free Employment Bureau will convince any one that the work of this commission is not without results.

Nor has the high cost of living been overlooked. To develop such limited resources as are at our disposal at this time, commissions on garden patches and markets were appointed. It must, however, be borne in mind that the best that can be done by these commissions is to carefully and thoroughly study the respective problems and work out comprehensive solutions therefor. In most instances the constructive work that can be done can be only in the nature of immediate relief. To effect complete cures it will be necessary for the city to be given immensely more powers and resources than it has today. To illustrate, with the industries all in possession of private corporations and the working people worked to the limit of their endurance, it is not possible that the city can assume responsibility for the unemployed when in these industries a panic prevails.

Labor Measures

One of the most important lines of activity was followed by the administration in laying down the rule that the power of a government shall be used to elevate the standard of living of the masses. Labor being the human source of wealth, the object is to use every effort to improve and elevate the conditions of the workers. For that reason special effort was placed

upon factory and food inspection. In this respect the Health Department has done very much.

The influence of the administration was used in securing fair conditions on work done by private contract for the city. For this reason an ordinance was passed providing for a maximum working day of eight hours on all work done under contract for the city. Partially successful efforts have been made to enforce this ordinance, which, it is hoped, will finally become effective throughout. Hours and wages for city employes have been revised. Through the co-operation of the Mayor's office the Retail Clerks' Association succeeded in securing for the first time the observance of Labor Day in a great number of stores. Several strikes and a number of individual disputes, involving costly litigation, were amicably settled through the efforts of the officers of the administration.

Professor John Graham Brooks, the Noted Sociologist, Charmed with Milwaukee Socialist Administration

"The Socialists in Milwaukee and Butte are giving these cities the best, the cleanest and most satisfactory business administration in their history and are repairing the damage wrought by years of the old graft regime.

"In Milwaukee the Socialists came into office greatly handicapped. Their city was heavily in debt. They are devoting their efforts wisely, to the cleaning up of this debt and to the general civic clean-up, doing what the government before them did not do."

—*Prof. John Graham Brooks.*

City Clerk's Department

Complete Reorganization

The city clerk is the recording officer for the city.

The Social-Democratic city council, upon taking office, elected for city clerk, Carl D. Thompson. Mr. Thompson, immediately upon election, appointed Henry Ohl, Jr., as deputy. The balance of the force remained in their positions, with the exception of one employe, who never returned to his work. The position, therefore, was left vacant.

The volume of work and the wide range of matter that is covered by this department are shown by the following table:

The Varied Duties of the City Clerk's Department

1. Clerk of common council and 39 committees.
2. Council proceedings.
3. Elections—all matters.
4. Licenses—2,100 saloons, 13,000 dogs, and hundreds of trade, vehicle and miscellaneous licenses.
5. Mortgages, bills of sale, etc.
6. Board of Review—ex-officio secretary.
7. Tax roll—3,300 pages.
8. Reports—Annual Digest.
9. Information—departmental, public.
10. Pay rolls.
11. City orders—average more than 1,000 per month.
12. Official oaths—administered and filed.
13. City automobile.
14. Board of Estimates—ex-officio secretary.
15. Court testimony.
16. Correspondence—locally, departmental, general.
17. Certified copies.
18. Mailing list.
19. Secretary Election Commission.
20. Records of legislation and documents.
21. Official advertising.

Low Cost of City Clerk's Department in Milwaukee

According to the figures taken from the special

A Busy City Clerk



Working Out a New Idea

report of the United States government on "Statistics of Cities" (1910), showing the comparative cost of the city clerks' departments in various cities, Milwaukee allows for its city clerk's department only a little more than one-half as much as the average in the other six cities nearest its size in America.

Cost of City Clerk's Department in Milwaukee, Compared to Six Other Cities Next in Size

	Cost of City Clerk's Dept.
Cleveland.....	\$15,503
Buffalo.....	13,788
Detroit.....	22,622
Cincinnati.....	23,098
MILWAUKEE	9,389
Newark.....	31,171

Minneapolis.....	11,994
Jersey City.....	16,116
Average, \$18,311.	

Economies Effected in and Through City Clerk's Department

Every department of the present administration is anxious to make every dollar go as far as possible—to secure the best service for the least possible money.

Careful attention to many different lines in which expenditures were involved has enabled the administration, through this department, to effect notable savings, as the following table will show:

1. Elimination of unnecessary duplications in the printing of council proceedings....\$	200.00
2. Reduction of the amount of official advertising in newspapers to the legal limit	9,480.00
3. Elimination of graft on the posting of registration lists, saved.....	1,870.00
4. Elimination of 17,282 names from the registration lists.....	900.00
5. The new election commission will reduce the cost of elections by.....	11,282.00
Total.....	<u>\$23,732.00</u>

Reorganization and Improvements

The work of this department was taken up with the same earnest determination to make good that has characterized every other department.

Scarcely a detail of the work of the department but that has been carefully reorganized and in most cases revolutionized. Old methods have been discarded where found inefficient, and modern, up-to-date methods substituted.

Among the improvements inaugurated, the following may be mentioned as of chief importance:

1. Modern, up-to-date filing systems for city correspondence and official papers throughout the department.

2. A new combined file number index and filing system for the council proceedings. The working out of this system constitutes, we believe, a real contribution to this particular problem in the handling of municipal records. Other cities have already begun copying it.

3. A new filing system for all official papers to go with the above system of indexing.

4. Accumulative index of all ordinances passed by the city council up to the current year. This involved going through the last compilation of ordinances, which was made in 1906, and in addition the indexing of all of the ordinances passed since that time, and thus puts into one pamphlet the index of all ordinances which were before distributed in five different places.

4. Card case system for the recording of 2,000 saloon and 13,000 dog licenses.

5. New style and form of the printed council proceedings.

6. New method of indexing and filing assignment of city orders.

7. Printed blank forms for city ordinances, resolutions, etc., insuring uniformity in all official documents.

8. Policy adopted requiring duplicate copies of all official papers to guard against loss.

9. Provision for the payment for current council proceedings and bound volumes.

10. Readjustment of the basis of taxation.

New Work Proposed for Next Year

While the above work of reorganization has entailed an immense amount of labor and resulted in a most complete revolutionizing of the work of the department, the administration has other matters in mind for future work, plans that will result in still further economy and greater efficiency. Among these may be mentioned the following:

The city is still required to do an immense amount of official advertising that we believe to be entirely

unnecessary. Many thousands of dollars of the taxpayers' money are wasted every year in this manner. But we are powerless to remedy the situation until the state law is changed.

Mr. Thompson drafted a proposed law that could permit this change and went to Madison in its behalf. But the papers whose interests were involved sent a strong lobby to the state legislature, and the city did not secure the bill. This fight should be kept up and this money saved to the city.

The ordinances of the city are now thoroughly indexed. The same should be done with reference to the resolutions, which in many cases carry as much weight as ordinances, and are of equal importance.

This would mean a great deal of work, but would be well worth the while.

These and many other improvements will be steadily advanced if the Socialist administration is kept in power. And we warn the voters that in this department, as in others, the very great and decided improvements that have been wrought by the Socialist administration will be lost to them in great measure, unless they keep the Social-Democrats on the job.

Not only have former administrations failed to make these improvements and to develop the efficiency they should, but it is doubted whether they have any desire to do so. Only the Social-Democrats have the requisite social conscience and civic purpose to guarantee to the city efficiency in municipal government.

The Comptroller's Department

The City's Business Reduced to Method and Science

The comptroller is the city's bookkeeper.

The comptroller's department, therefore, reflects the degree of method and system as well as the efficiency of the city government.

Yet the Social-Democrats found that this department had been running in a rut. For years practically nothing has been done to improve the city's accounting methods.

When City Comptroller Carl P. Dietz was elected he took his office with a determination that Milwaukee should have an accounting system which would be on a par with any large modern corporation.

First of all he set out to locate the best public accountant and systematizer to be had. This man he found in Leslie S. Everts, whom he appointed as deputy comptroller.

Big Rose Deficit Discovered

The first accomplishment of importance was the issuing of a statement of the condition of the city's finances, showing that on April 19, 1910, when the Social-Democratic administration assumed control, the former Rose administration had left an accumulated deficit of \$166,064.78 in the general city fund, and that in addition to this there were \$50,751.49 of uncollected taxes which were worthless, but were carried on the books as so much value. This made a total deficit of \$216,816.27.

SCIENTIFIC BUDGET INTRODUCED

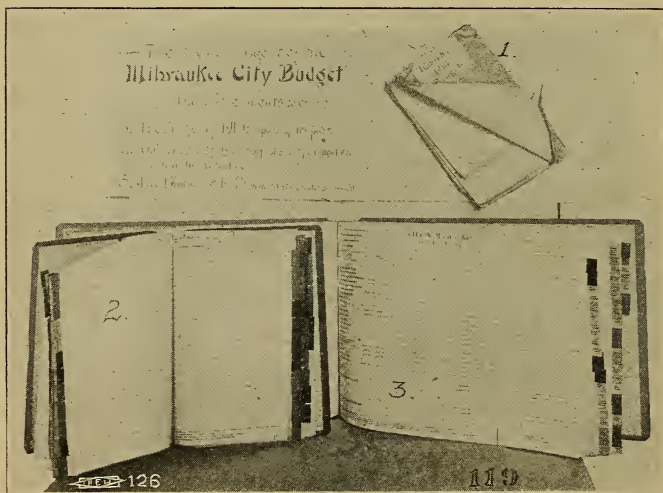
Milwaukee to the Front

Having determined the actual condition of the city's financial affairs, the next big thing was the introduction of the new scientific budget to take the place

of the scraps of letter and note paper which had previously been the basis of the old Rose budgets.

The new scientific budget required the departments to show in the minutest detail the purposes for which the moneys they sought to have appropriated to them were to be spent, so that the Board of Estimates and common council had intelligent information on which to base their appropriations. Under the old methods the appropriations were made in "lump sums" without any detailed supporting schedules. They were practically guesswork.

The Old Way and the New



**[The Old Budget and the New Scientific Budget Introduced]
by the Social-Democrats**

Milwaukee's budget now takes front rank with the budgets of American cities and has been lauded by expert public accountants from various parts of the United States.

Budget Control Established

In addition to giving detailed information for the making of just appropriations to the departments, the new budget enables the comptroller to exercise complete control over the expenditure of city moneys. Under the old methods this was a practical impossibility. It was the lack of such control that made possible the deficit already referred to.

First Inventory of City Property

Every real business man takes an inventory of his property at least once a year. But Milwaukee has been running along for years and years and no one had taken sufficient interest to ascertain the amount of property the city actually owned. This, like the old budget appropriations, was simply a matter of guesswork.

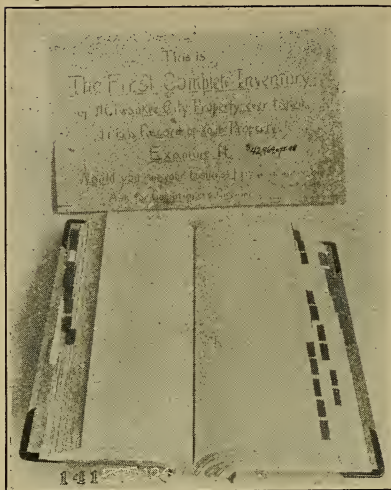
Under Comptroller Dietz's administration the comptroller's office compiled the **first complete inventory of city property Milwaukee ever had.**

Whereas the value of the city's property had been previously "guessed" at \$31,000,000, the new inventory, at very conservative figures, showed its value to be \$42,969,075.48. Thus by the introduction of this additional "system" the city was placed in possession of knowledge of nearly \$12,000,000 of property value more than had been previously "guessed" at.

Property Accountability Established

Nor is this all. The new inventory enabled the comptroller to know just what property each department had and what it could be held accountable for. Formerly this was unknown and property of the city could disappear and no one would be the wiser. At this writing the second inventory is being taken.

Inventories become valueless if not revised every year. If the old party politicians, with their slipshod methods, were allowed to regain control it is an almost foregone conclusion that this, as well as many of the



The First Inventory Milwaukee Ever Had

other important new features, would be again neglected and become obsolete.

The Pay Rolls

Nineteen different styles and shapes of pay rolls were in use in the city when the Socialists took hold. They were folded, filed in a manner which permitted of easy misplacement and loss, were not uniform as to size or data and cost nineteen times what a single uniform pay roll would have cost.

The comptroller's office also revolutionized this unmethodical feature. In place of the nineteen, one single pay roll was devised, which embodies every feature of the old and in addition contains distributing features which now enable one to determine whether the salaries or wages went to pay for outlays, operation or maintenance. The new pay rolls of all city depart-

ments are now bound in one book in regular indexed order, permitting of ready access, a guarantee against misplacement and at a cost of one-nineteenth the old styles.

THE COMPTROLLER'S BIG ACCOMPLISHMENT

New and Modern Accounting System Introduced and Established

While the foregoing innovations in the comptroller's office would each be considered an achievement, yet they are only portions of the real big accomplishment which Comptroller Dietz set out to secure for the city, namely: The establishment of a new and up-to-date accounting system such as is used by all large private corporations.

Under the old system it was next to impossible to tell from the comptroller's records what value the city was receiving from the various departments for the money spent by them. For example: the salaries of all the departments were dumped into one "salary account" instead of distributing them according to the various departments and thereby fixing the responsibility upon the individual departments.

Accounts Should Fix Responsibility.

There are two important facts which the accounting records of a city should bring out. In the first place they should be so arranged as to localize charges to a particular field controlled by an individual and thereby develop individual responsibility. They should place in the hands of the comptroller sufficient information on the basis of gross cost to permit him to compare one individual with another in the same field or compare the same individual with himself in this field over a term of years. With this information the comptroller is in a position to lay before the individual official evidence which will prove conclusively whether or not the said official is or is not making good from the standpoint of economy.

In the second place the accounts should be so developed as to present to the comptroller a logical distribution of expense in each of these localized fields, or, in other words, in the field for which the individual is responsible.

Prior to 1911 the accounts of the city of Milwaukee had been organized at cross purposes.

For instance, the city had a so-called salary account, a books and stationery account, an advertising and printing account, a general city purpose account, and other accounts of like nature all accumulating a certain class of information in groups without localizing the responsibility of the expense to any particular individual, because forty or fifty different people might be creating expense chargeable into these general accounts.

On the other hand there were some accounts classified by departments, such as the fire department, police department and the health department. These departments, however, were not charged with their full cost, as the general or blanket accounts took care of such matters as certain salaries, advertising, printing, etc. Such departments as those of the mayor, comptroller, city treasurer, city attorney and the like were entirely lost sight of. In about one-half of the departments the accounts were so kept that it was practically impossible to segregate them. In other words, the records were working at cross purposes and gave the comptroller neither the cost of an individual department nor the entire cost of a particular commodity or service.

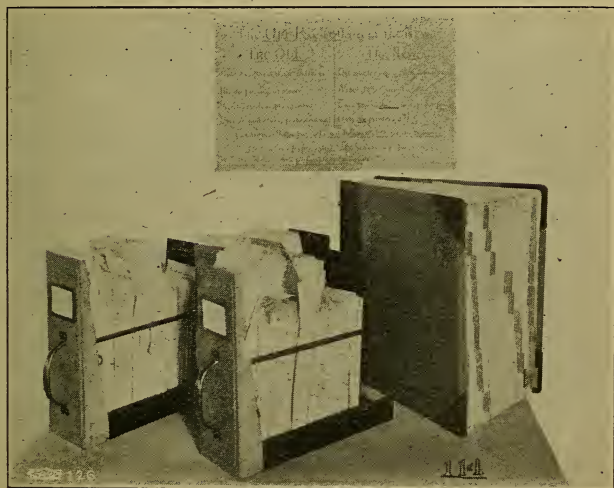
To avoid this the accounts are now grouped by departments, and under each department properly classified. In this way it is possible to localize expense to the individual without losing the possibility of determining the gross amount spent for any kind of service. For instance, if you still wish to know the total cost of advertising and printing, this can be obtained by footing up this account under the various departments.

Shows How to Locate the Leaks

The important feature, however, in organizing any set of accounts is to arrange them with the intent of reducing cost or making the individual controlling the expense show wherein he is getting a dollar's worth for every dollar. There is only one way to do this, and that is to localize expense by departments. This has been done for the first time in the city of Milwaukee in the records of 1911.

It would probably surprise you to know that a great corporation like the city of Milwaukee carrying on activities almost as great and varied as would be found in ten or fifteen private corporations, never had any individuality in its ledgers until the year 1911. There was one ledger which was a combination of a general ledger and an appropriation ledger. In the back part of this book were certain memoranda reflecting with more or less accuracy the bonded debt.

The Old and the New Methods of Filing Pay Rolls



Accounts That Really Account for Things

Believing thoroughly in the principle of control, the comptroller in 1911 had developed a clean-cut set of ledgers, each reflecting an individuality of its own. In the first place there was introduced a general ledger, which at present includes the capital and current controlling accounts of the city. This ledger reflects the condition of the bonded debt in contrast to the property accounts of the city, which never appeared upon the ledgers until the year 1911.

The subordinate ledgers which dovetail into the controlling accounts in the general ledger are as follows: (1) Appropriation, Revenue and Expense Ledger; (2) Interest and Sinking Fund Ledger; (3) Bonded Debt Ledger; (4) Miscellaneous Liability Ledger; (5) Property Accountability Ledger (being developed).

The introduction of this new accounting system, if done under contract by outside systematizers, would alone have cost the city of Milwaukee many thousands of dollars.

Summary of Accomplishments of Comptroller's Office

The following is a summary of the various things accomplished in the comptroller's office during the last two years:

A—General—

1st. Sold Milwaukee city bonds very successfully.

2d. Dug up and made public a deficit which has been accumulating on the records of the city for a number of years.

3d. Started a systematic campaign looking toward public education in matters regarding municipal finance.

4th. Brought to light the reason why the city loses from \$5,000 to \$10,000 annually and why vendors have

to wait from three to five weeks for payment of bills, and suggested a remedy.

5th. Introduced a system of monthly public statements.

B—In Comptroller's Department—

1st. Devised and introduced suitable records making a daily check on the cash receipts and disbursements of the city possible.

2d. Devised and introduced a plan making budget control possible.

3d. Devised and introduced a set of distribution records, making it possible to learn the object of payment as well as the method of payment.

4th. Organized the accounts on the basis of departments, thereby placing individual responsibility. Did away with blanket appropriations and the possibility of covering up individual transactions by accounting procedure.

5th. Introduced a set of clean cut ledgers, such as (a) General Ledger, and the following subordinate ledgers: (b) Property Ledger (being developed); (c) Bonded Debt Ledger; (d) Miscellaneous Liability Ledger; (e) Revenue, Expense and Appropriation Ledger; (f) Interest and Sinking Fund Ledger; (g) Trust Fund Ledger.

6th. Devised and introduced an accurate system for checking pay rolls, making duplication of payments of the same individual practically impossible, and developing at the same time an employes' directory, which made this section of the city records an open book for reference.

7th. Devised and introduced a uniform set of registers for the purpose of promoting continual harmony between the controlling accounts in the general and subordinate ledgers.

8th. Devised and introduced a system for checking city markets and city scales.

C—Co-operative with Other Departments—

1st. Devised and introduced a scientific budget.

2d. Devised the records and promoted the first complete inventory the city of Milwaukee has ever had.

3d. Devised and introduced internal records in the purchasing department.

4th. Devised and introduced all instruments of transfer in connection with purchases, including duplicate sub-departmental requisition; duplicate departmental requisition, both regular and emergency; quotation sheets; shortage requisition; a quadruplicate purchase order, both regular and confirmation, and triplicate voucher bill.

5th. Devised and introduced a uniform system of pay rolls, standard as to size, data and distribution, thereby doing away with nineteen various forms, irregular in size, filed by folding, lacking in distribution and generally unsatisfactory.

6th. Devised and introduced a quadruplicate miscellaneous accounts receivable form, shortening both the internal and external work connected with the same, effecting an estimated saving of \$1,000 annually.

7th. Devised and introduced a quadruplicate service transfer voucher, making scientific records of inter-departmental affairs possible.

8th. Introduced a system of consecutively numbering all forms developed in the operation of the city government for the purpose of ready reference, preventing duplication and waste throughout the various departments.

9th. Devised and introduced a combination daily and monthly time record for individual employes in the wards.

10th. Devised and introduced a uniform triplicate record of sewer and street certificates, making manifold work possible, thereby saving about 14,000 entries, many of which covered complicated descriptions.

It is safe to say that more improvements have been introduced under Comptroller Dietz in the year and

three-quarters in which he has been in office than had been introduced by all the comptrollers combined during the last fifteen years.

The city of Milwaukee cannot afford to go backward. There are still several matters which should be improved, but which it has been impossible so far to reach. Those who believe in progress will not hesitate long in deciding what should be done at the coming election.

The voter should not forget

That loose, slipshod accounting hides waste, conceals the leaks and encourages graft;

That clear, systematic and rigid accounting shows where the waste is, locates leaks and helps to block the grafter.

Municipal Ownership a Success

Over in Holland, Mich., a little city of 10,000 inhabitants, the citizens are wise in their generation.

They established a municipal electric lighting plant 'way back in 1894-5. The total earnings of this plant since established are \$464,682.89.

The net operating revenues last year were \$23,225.88, after allowing for all expenses of operation, for depreciation and taxes.

Twenty-three thousand dollars profit a year is not so bad for a small plant. And this goes to the city—to the people instead of into the pockets of the Wall Street capitalists. Moreover, this electric lighting plant in Holland has been making a profit for the people of that city ever since 1894. The gross earnings have ranged from \$5,000 the first year to \$65,000 last year.

City Attorney's Department

City's Legal Battles Well Fought

Nothing is more essential to the success of an administration than a live, intelligent and effective legal department.

This the administration was fortunate enough to secure. With Daniel W. Hoan at the head, and a staff of aggressive young men, each with a special personal ability, and all working together in team work, the members of this department have been one of the splendid surprises of the administration.

The following partial list of the activities of this department gives something of an idea of the immense amount of work handled:

1. When the city attorney took office he found over one hundred old lawsuits, involving over \$1,000,000, pending against the city in the courts, some of which were over seventeen years old.

So far almost one-half of these have been brought on for hearing, with the result that the city was only assessed about 5 per cent of the total damages claimed.

2. Fought the street railway company and compelled that corporation for the first time to sprinkle the streets between its tracks in accordance with an ordinance.

3. Fought the street railway company and compelled that corporation for the first time to pay under protest yearly license fees of \$15 per year per car, amounting in all to over \$9,000 a year.

4. Entered suit against T. M. E. R. & L. Company for the payment of \$72,000 of back license fees.

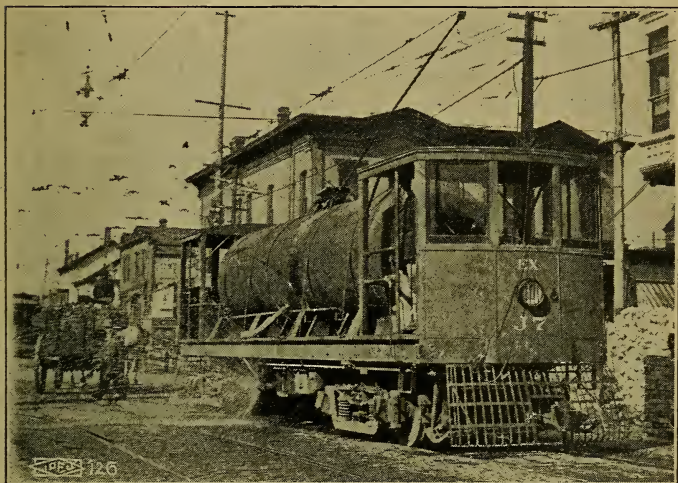
5. Started suit against street railway company to compel it to pay for pavement between tracks in accordance with franchise provisions.

6. Won the case against the steam railroads compelling them to pay for pavement next to their tracks, amounting this year to about \$12,000.

7. Won proceedings for cross-town-lines with partial double transfers.

8. Active prosecution of cases brought by other departments, involving housing, health, sanitation, smoke nuisance, weights and measures, selling of liquor to minors, loan sharks, and illegal employment offices.

Street Car Sprinkler



Forced Into Use by the Social-Democrats

9. Challenge of "peculiar" assessment methods of Tax Commissioner Schutz.

10. Refusal to prosecute strikers for the use of the word "scab" applied to strikebreakers.

11. Average yearly amount of settlements for damages reduced from \$42,000 to \$9,000.

12. Prepared more than forty bills submitted to the legislature giving the city wider powers in the direction of home rule.

13. Fought for the dissolution of an injunction restraining the city from employing tax ferrets. Succeeded in dissolving temporary injunction.

14. Defeated the attempt to declare the creation of the commissioner of public works office and all his public work illegal.

15. Successfully defended the city against a seizure of land on which refuse incinerator is located, the suit involving over \$50,000.

16. Successfully sustained, before supreme court, the ordinance requiring tuberculin test of all milk.

Much Work Handled

Under former administrations cases against powerful public utilities were dodged, delayed, neglected. "Tomorrow and tomorrow and tomorrow" seemed to be the motto. Frank M. Hoyt and other well known corporation lawyers used to win their cases hands down. If Hoyt lost a case it was the exception. Now it has become the rule for these men to lose. If they win nowadays it is by hard work.

Many Laws Drawn

Most of the ordinances and legal proceedings of the council have to be passed through the city attorney's office.

The ordinances relating to lifting jacks, cleaning of street cars, engineers' licenses, elevator operators' licenses, the eight hour day on all city work by contractors, sanitary factory inspection, and other measures were all carefully drawn in the city attorney's office and contain no jokers.

Got State Commission's Opinion

It was a bold step on the part of the city attorney to call the attention of the state tax commission to assessments in Tax Commissioner Schutz's office, which indicated that the tax office policy was to "soak" the small properties with full value assessments, while the big ones were let off easy.

Tax Commissioner Schutz held that the stock of foreign corporations was not to be assessed. Hoan brought to the attention of the state tax commission

the case of the Hamburger Estate and stock in a foreign corporation, the Gimbel Brothers Company, worth \$650,000. This \$650,000 was not assessed by Schutz. The opinion of the state tax commission, known to have been prepared with unusual care, stated that the stock of a foreign corporation held in Wisconsin should be assessed and that any doubt should be resolved in favor of the city.

By the escape of this one estate from taxation an added load of \$40,000 is thrown on the small home owners. And it is the claim of the Social-Democrats that through the escape of this and other similar estates from taxation a load of hundreds of thousands of dollars is thrown on the small taxpayers.

Reduced Settlement of Claims

Just from the standpoint of efficiency, getting things done, a remarkable record has been made. For the five years previous to the entrance of City Attorney Hoan and his staff the average yearly amount of settle-

Street Car Co. Pays License

License No. 797	\$15.00	Car No.
STREET CAR LICENSE		
CITY OF		
MILWAUKEE.		
This is to Certify That		PAID UNDER PROTEST
has paid into the Treasury of the City of Milwaukee \$15.00 for the privilege of operating Street Car No. in the said city from May 1st, 1911 to May 1st, 1912, and is hereby licensed to do the same under the provisions of an ordinance passed March 13, 1911, and amended by an ordinance passed April 24th, 1911.		
Date		
<i>Emil Geisbil</i>		<i>Charles Thompson</i>
MAYOR.		CITY CLERK.

\$15 per Year for Each Car

ments for damages in suits against the city was \$42,000. This has been cut to \$9,000.

Track Elevation

Hoan has wrested from the state railroad commission a decision that all main grade crossings on the south side must be abolished. It is expected that actual work on elevating the tracks will be ordered by the commission this spring.

The northwest side track elevation matter has been decided in favor of the city, and it is now up to the railroad commission to order the work done.

Financial Journal Tells of Milwaukee Business

The Economist, the leading financial authority of Chicago, in speaking of the bank and general business in Milwaukee, says:

"The past year in Milwaukee financial circles has generally been described as a successful one, and bank clearing loans and business as a whole have shown gratifying advances.

"The outlook for spring in the Milwaukee banking business is declared to be good.

"Bank clearings for 1911 were \$696,732,779.15, as against \$658,002,572.42 in 1910. This was an increase of \$38,730,206.73 in 1911.

"Municipal bonds to the total of \$1,710,000 were issued by the City of Milwaukee in 1911, and all of them, with the single exception of a block of school bonds totaling \$470,000 at 4 per cent, were sold above par. The school bonds were sold above par. A total premium of \$471,195.23 was realized by the city on the 1911 budget of bonds. The buyers were located in Milwaukee and Boston and the disposal of bonds between the two cities was about equal.

"The Social-Democratic party now in power in Milwaukee has done much to revolutionize the finances of the city and greatly improved the system of caring for the properties of the municipality.

"Building activities have been brisk in Milwaukee during the past year. The cost has been estimated by city officials at \$12,299,000

"The Socialist party has done much to put the city on a comprehensive, solid footing, and has brought order out of chaos, especially where the finances of the municipality are concerned."

City Treasurer's Department

A New Era in City Finances

By putting Charles B. Whitnall in charge of the City Treasurer's Department of the city the Social-Democratic administration gave full guarantee that the financial affairs of the city would be carefully and safely handled.

The reappointment of Messrs. Drew and McLaughlin to the positions which they had held for years was one of the illustrations of the Socialist purpose to keep those employes who had done their work faithfully.

A number of important improvements have been introduced by Mr. Whitnall in the Treasurer's Department. Among them may be mentioned the introduction of a new method of paying the ward foremen.

Formerly about 750 city employes would spend from one to four hours each month going to the city hall for their pay. This involved a loss of their time. During a year this meant many hundreds of hours and a loss of many hundreds of dollars. Mr. Whitnall introduced the custom of sending the city paymaster out to the wards with the checks for the men.

The total saving, estimating the time as above, on this item alone, would be nearly \$6,000 per year.

The Time for Paying Taxes Extended

Another improvement introduced by Mr. Whitnall was the extension of the tax paying time.

The city collects all taxes on or before February 1. Much of the money is not needed until August 1. So the city deposits the money in banks and draws 2 per cent interest on it. Meanwhile the citizen must pay the taxes by the 1st of February. Many are unable to pay, particularly as the taxes come due at a time when the expenses of living are highest. Consequently such citizens have but one way out. They sell their tax re-

ceipts to the tax sharks. It costs them 15 per cent to get their taxes paid in this way.

Mr. Whitnall's plan, which was put into operation for the first time this year, was to have the city extend the time for paying the taxes for a period of six months. This means virtually to make the citizen a loan. On the loan the city draws 6 per cent interest.

In this way the citizen saves the difference between 15 per cent, which it costs him to get his taxes paid through the tax shark, and 6 per cent, the amount he pays to the city for the privilege of having his time extended. And on the basis of the previous year's experience, this means a saving to the citizens of \$54,050. On the other hand, the city is also a gainer, for it saves the difference between 2 per cent, the amount which the city draws on the money which it deposits in the banks, and 6 per cent, the amount which it draws from its citizens who take advantage of the extension of time and pay the city the 6 per cent interest for the privilege. And this, on the experience of the previous year, would amount to \$50,000.

Thus this one plan of the city treasurer has saved the city what would amount to its citizens, \$54,050.

And in order to accomplish this it was necessary first to formulate and secure from the state legislature the necessary change in state laws. Yet all this was accomplished within the period of this administration.

Taking Care of the City's Property

Another illustration of the diligence of the City Treasurer's Department is shown in the attention given to neglected tax certificates. During the last fifteen years tax certificates on a great many pieces of property have reverted to the city. Former administrations have given no attention to this matter. Mr. Whitnall, however, has had them all carefully designated, photographs of the property taken, and all evidence turned over to the city attorney. This will enable the city either to secure the taxes due it on this property, or else to get hold of the property itself.

The total values involved in this property are estimated at \$37,000.

Bold Plans for the Public Welfare

But these plans of the city treasurer are only beginnings of the possibilities which he is uncovering for the city. Other plans which will require legislation from Madison, but which carry with them great possibilities for public financiering, have been proposed. The plan proposed is outlined in the party platform. This might be presented as follows:

A LESSON IN PUBLIC ECONOMY BY CITY TREASURER WHITNALL

Milwaukee is using about \$10,000,000 of borrowed money.

The city pays 4 per cent interest.

Whitnall's plan—

Deposit city bonds with state treasurer as security.

Put city treasurer under supervision of bank examiner.

Then let the citizens deposit their savings in the city treasury.

Pay 3 per cent and save the city 1 per cent on every dollar every year.

Total savings possible, \$100,000 per year.

Of course, before this plan can be carried out enabling legislation will have to be secured from the legislature. But Mr. Whitnall argues in this wise:

“Although the municipal ownership of public utilities is understood and advocated by many, it seems strange indeed that the one central necessity with which all enterprises, of whatever nature, must function, has never been put forward as a public utility, namely: the city treasury.

“The city of Milwaukee, a forty million dollar corporation, with an annual income of more than fifteen millions, and in need of various important improvements requisite for the general welfare, which improve-

New Methods of Paying City Employees



Municipal Pay Master

ments, if carefully promoted, will all be self-supporting, should have the same facilities for doing business that are easily obtained by any financial institution."

There would be a number of advantages to such a plan. In the first place, it would give the people a safe place to deposit their savings. In the second place, it would enable the city to secure its borrowed money at a lower rate of interest and it would keep the money at home and prevent many thousands of dollars going east twice a year to eastern capitalists who have no care for our city except to exploit it.

This, together with the discretionary power placed in the Debt Commission to discount contractors' certificates, improvement bonds, etc., and for the city to issue to itself tax certificates instead of farming out the profits to tax sharks, would put the city in a position where it could do all its own banking. It would put the city on the same footing as any large corporation.

The City Its Own Banker

Back of every big concern is a bank.

The city should be its own banker.

Wherever the people are saving their pennies and dimes for a rainy day there also the capitalistic system is at work. The papers advertise persistently how the people can get rich quick by depositing their little savings with this bank or that bank and draw their 2 per cent or 3 per cent interest.

In this way the network of savings banks draws from the people themselves, in thousands of small amounts, at low rates of interest, the money to finance their capitalistic projects of exploitation.

The people themselves thus supply the capitalist class the very funds by which they are afterward exploited.

The people recognize, in a vague way, the great power of money. But they fail to see that the people

A Glimpse of the Upper Milwaukee River



Whitnall Wants to Keep It for the City

themselves, who suffer from the capitalistic exploitation, are the very ones who, by scrimping and saving and turning their deposits over to these banks, supply the big corporations with the means of getting back at them.

By acquiring the legal right demanded in the financial plank of the Social-Democratic party the city will be able to virtually establish a municipal bank. The security will be far superior to that of the average savings bank; the people would draw the same interest on their savings; but, more important than all, the exploiting power of their accumulations in the municipal bank would revert to the collective benefit of the people in the reduction of their burdens instead of, as now, to the capitalistic exploitation.

DEFINITIONS OF SOCIALISM.

Standard Dictionary.

"Socialism is a theory of civil polity that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, increase of wealth, and a more equal distribution of the products of labor, through the collective ownership of land and capital, and the public collective management of all industries. Its motto is everyone according to his deeds." (This same definition, word for word, is given in the Standard Encyclopedia.)

* * *

Webster's International Dictionary.

"Socialism: A theory or system of social reform which contemplates a complete reconstruction of society, with a more just and equitable distribution of property and labor."

* * *

American Year-Book, Cyclopedia and Atlas.

"No word has been more abused and misunderstood than the word 'Socialist.' The Socialist is not an anarchist; they are opposed in theory and practice. The Socialist does not propose to destroy the family, abolish religion or divide up property, nor does he seek to carry out his ideas by riot and bloodshed. In a single phrase, Socialism means public ownership of the means of production and working class control of the government, a chance to work for all who will, and to all workers the full value of their product."

The Health Department

A New Regime in the People's Battle for Better Conditions

The public health is the most vital concern of the people.

Here, as elsewhere, the Social-Democrats have "made good." The record is surprising.

The following table tells a part of the story. In reading the table it should be remembered that the official estimated population of the city grew from 373,857 in 1910, to 383,000 in 1911. In view of that increase in population, the reduction of cases in every contagious disease is striking. Milwaukee has never in recent times experienced a year of better health.

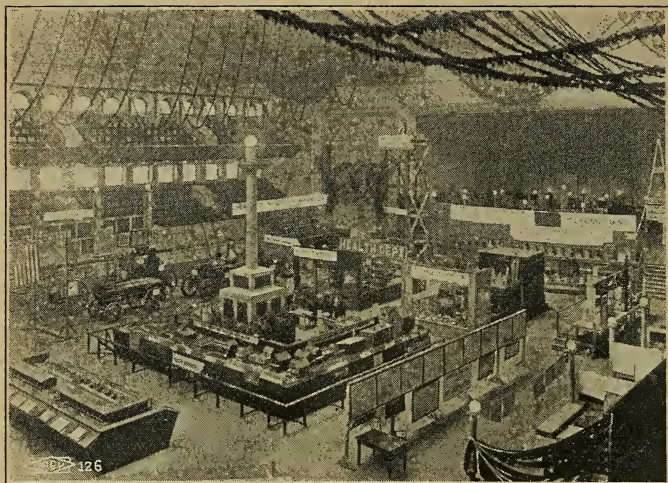
Remarkable Reduction of Contagious Diseases Prevalent in Milwaukee, as Shown by the Official Records

	1910, cases	1911, cases	Reduction, cases
Scarlet fever.....	1852	1444	408
Diphtheria	1147	823	324
Typhoid fever.....	1605	561	1044
Measles	2042	749	1293
Smallpox	61	10	51
Whooping cough.....	461	231	230
Tuberculosis	893	762	131

But that is not all.

The Social-Democrats have greatly increased the functions and the efficiency of the Health Department. In spite of the bitterest opposition; in spite of desperate measures resorted to by certain elements of the opposition, the administration has pulled this department out of its ruts and put it on a standard of efficiency that it never has known before.

In the beginning of the work of the administration an effort was made to secure a man of national reputa-



Health Department's Display at the Municipal Exhibit

tion and of the highest standing in sanitary science to head this department. And such a man was found. The desperate measures by which he was driven out of town need not be repeated here.

In January, 1911, Dr. Frederick A. Kraft was selected by the Social-Democrats to fill the position. This time they took a local man and one of their own number—a Social-Democrat. The same bitter feeling of opposition to the administration manifested itself and has continued to do so. But this time the work has gone forward steadily.

Upon assuming control Dr. Kraft began at once a series of important and decided improvements.

Increased Force and Efficiency

First of all, it was found that the rapidly increasing territory of the city was not being properly covered by the force of sanitary inspectors. For several years it has been apparent that health inspectors covering three or four wards could not hope to effectively main-

tain quarantine, sanitation, and otherwise guard the public against the health menaces that must arise in every section of the city.

Accordingly, in 1911, ten sanitary inspectors were added to the force. This made it possible for the department to redistrict the city and place a health inspector in each ward. Thus the homes under quarantine can be more properly watched, and a higher standard of sanitary conditions maintained. Alleys, back yards, cellars, garbage cans, and a host of other details attended to by the sanitary inspector can now receive his proper attention.

Factory Inspection

One of the entirely new features introduced by the administration is the factory inspection work. It is felt that no part of the task of caring for the public health is more important than that of the working conditions in factories, stores and shops.

Dust Laden Atmosphere in Bag Factory



An Evil the Health Department is Correcting

During the closing months of 1910 and the early months of 1911 a factory inspection force in the Health Department was established. This force is made up of four men and one woman. These two members of of four men and one woman. These five members of the department undertook factory inspection as an entirely new phase of municipal health activity in Milwaukee. Without precedent to guide them, and without previous experience to shape their work, they made 51,357 inspections in 1,147 different factories. In each of these factories some form of improvement was ordered. These improvements ranged from the simple installation of a ventilator to the rebuilding of toilet facilities.

Through the factory inspection force the evils in the Menomonee Valley situation were investigated. Orders were served against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company to stop its custom of burning immense amounts of rubbish, which created a serious stench and smoke nuisance. And finally a criminal action in the Municipal Court was instituted. The company thereafter made determined efforts to put out the fires that caused the trouble.

The Semet-Solvay coke works, against which South Side residents had made complaint for years, was declared a source of nuisance, and orders were served to correct the evil. Court injunction prevented final action.

Bakeries, sweat shops, manufacturing plants of every kind and newspaper offices have been inspected and improvements ordered. Better ventilation was provided in downtown playhouses, and nickel theaters received particular attention.

Dangerous machinery is being better guarded, emery wheels protected, ventilating and heating systems installed, devices for removing dust, smoke and acid fumes provided, and innumerable minor improvements made. In short, a remarkable and rapid improvement of all conditions of labor is going on all along the line.

The thoroughness and extent of this work may be judged by a glance at the accompanying table:

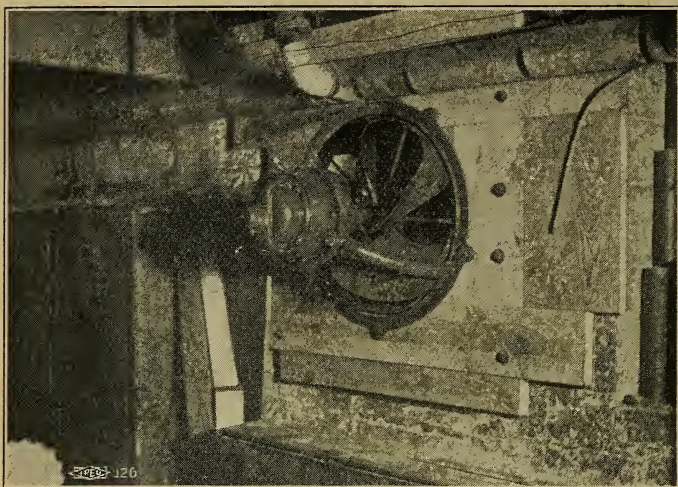
Suction systems installed.....	55
Ozone machines	5
Hoods for gas, smoke and acid fumes.....	18
New toilets at factories.....	54
Repaired toilets at factories.....	91
Privy vaults abolished.....	30
Bubblers installed, from 600 to.....	800
Emery wheels and machinery guarded, factories	65
Plumbing, defective—repaired, factories.....	22
Heating installed, factories.....	5

Hood to Remove Smoke and Fumes



Eighteen Installed by Order of Health Department this Year

Ventilating Fan—A Great Help in Working Places



Fifty-five Installed by Order of the Health Dept. this Year

Nuisance remedied—odor, smoke and noise, factories.....	12
Report defects to respective departments.....	22
Enforce hours of labor for women.....	8
Chaff nuisance abated.....	4
New floors built.....	6
Dark rooms improved (photo).....	14
Shops vacated.....	4
Special work—spitters, etc., about.....	1000
Sweatshops inspected	133

Work done by Miss E. Finch, woman factory inspector:

New ventilation systems in 6 factories.

Improvements in 50 bakeries.

Improvements in sweatshops, 133.

Improvements and sanitary changes brought in a large number of dressing and lunch rooms.

Skylights ordered and installed in 3 factories.

New water closets installed in 5 laundries.

Food Inspection Reorganized

The food inspection work was also reorganized and its force increased by three new men. A restaurant inspector was added early in 1911 and two general food inspectors added. This enabled the department to extend its work so that included not merely the stockyards and Commission Row, as had been the case in former years, but also the investigation and inspection of every meat market in the city, of every restaurant, dairy lunch, bakery, candy manufacturing plant, grocery, store—in fact, virtually every source of food product or food handling.

During the year 51,357 inspections were made. Two hundred seventy-four thousand thirty-nine pounds of meats, fruits, vegetables, dairy products and candy were found totally unfit for food and confiscated. The value of these confiscations was \$10,252.10. This value naturally is based upon the real valuation were the products not unfit for human consumption. Had the food inspection division of the Health Department been less active, the greater part of this material would have been eaten by the public, with inevitable resulting illness and suffering.

Guarding the City's Milk Supply

Milwaukee gets its milk from nine to eleven different counties and from 2,000 different farms. To guard a supply of food from so many different sources is no small task, and involves many different lines of action.

The work of the city attorney's department in fighting to a successful issue the case for a tuberculosis test of all dairy cattle was one of these lines of successful effort to improve the milk supply. It was a notable legal battle.

Another entirely different line of effort was that of inspections. On January 1, 1912, the milk inspection force was increased by three men. A chief milk inspector was appointed to supervise the work. During the year this force, for the first time in the department's history, sampled milk sold by the glass in res-

taurants and prosecuted more than forty restaurant owners for selling under standard.

The milk supply, in so far as the city dealer is concerned, is so well controlled by the Health Department that violations of butter fat standards or adulterations almost invariably meet with punishment. In consequence the Milwaukee consumer is now receiving milk that is as pure and wholesome as it is possible to maintain a supply that originates from 2,000 different sources.

A Bureau of Education and Publications

Another new feature of the work of the department is the Bureau of Education and Publications. The need for this kind of department has been felt in the larger cities of the country for some time. Milwaukee, however, is one of the first cities to actually organize the division. Chicago and several eastern cities have, for a number of years, been devoting much energy to educational and publicity campaigns in health work. No modern health department can hope to cope with its present problems without this means of winning the public confidence and the public co-operation.

The bureau during the year published a monthly bulletin, which gained a circulation of 7,000; published a contagious disease and a general health folder; began a history of the Health Department; created an exhibit for the International Dairy Show and a second exhibit for the municipal Budget Show, in addition to minor exhibits displayed in downtown show windows. It is estimated that as the direct result of the division's activities, approximately 100,000 persons were enabled to see and perhaps better understand the meaning of health work.

Attention is also given to the instruction and education of the sanitary forces of the department itself. Lectures are delivered to the entire force every Friday from 4 to 5 p. m., and twice each month general conferences are held in which the work of the members of the force is considered and improvements in the service discussed.

Anti-Tuberculosis Work

The Social-Democrats have been the pioneers in the anti-tuberculosis work in the city.

As far back as 1906 Alderman Heath, Social-Democratic alderman, introduced the first resolution that the city's records show, bearing on the matter of public work against the great white plague.

At that time the National Anti-Tuberculosis Commission proposed to bring an exhibit to the city and the Heath resolution was for the purpose of appropriating money, to bring it about. The resolution was adopted and the city finally appropriated \$1,000 for this educational work. At that time the Federated Trades Council was also supporting the Socialists in their efforts.

From that time the anti-tuberculosis work has grown steadily. But the first consistent effort to co-ordinate all of the different forces working against tuberculosis in the city was made after the Social-Democrats came into control of the city. The various societies and organizations interested in anti-tuberculosis work have been brought into co-operation. In order to assist in this work and to supplement it a tuberculosis commission of five was appointed by the mayor. In this way the Health Department works in co-operation with the Tuberculosis Commission and other philanthropic organizations in one general effort to stamp out tuberculosis.

The Milwaukee Health Department secured possession of the Blue Mound Sanitarium, and on June 23 opened it to patients. In September, 1911, the Greenfield Sanitarium was opened for patients. A superintendent of tuberculosis was appointed, matrons were named for each institution, and a competent staff of nurses was provided. Both institutions have been kept constantly filled to capacity ever since.

Proper registration of tubercular patients has also been perfected. Registration now includes not only the patient by name, but also the houses in Milwaukee in which there have been any cases of tuberculosis.

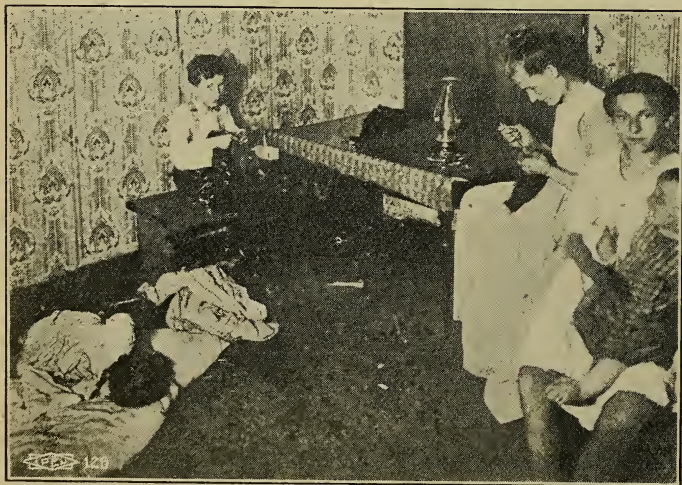
This registration has resulted in proper disinfection in every case.

The Milwaukee Health Department, together with the allied societies, all working in the interests of the tubercularly afflicted, promises to check a disease that has been among the most dangerous in every part of the world.

THE NEW ISOLATION HOSPITAL

Despite ever-recurrent clamor for proper isolation hospital facilities that has extended over a period of at least ten years, nothing toward erecting a proper building was done until the Social-Democrats got hold of things. In 1911 the commissioner of health persistently pushed the project, until actual building operations were commenced in the fall. A modern isolation hospital, perfectly equipped in every particular, will be ready for patients in the spring.

Child Labor and the Sweat Shop Must Go



A Milwaukee Sweat Shop at 10 o'clock at Night

HOW THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT HELPS IN THE HOMES OF THE PEOPLE

Over on Prospect Avenue, where the big, roomy houses have an outlook over the lake; where the walls of the houses never bump against each other, health and sanitation are not quite the same problems they are in other parts of Milwaukee.

In other parts of the city the walls stand close to each other, and the houses are jammed for space. In many of these sunlight is a forbidden visitor.

Now, an old Italian saying holds: "Where the sunlight does not go, the doctor does."

And it is the people in the little houses on the back streets who have the least advantages in the fight for health.

* * *

When something goes wrong with the sanitation or the ventilation of a Hackett Avenue home, the people on that street know what to do. They call in a doctor or some other expert. They have the money to hire this kind of service.

The people in the little houses on the back streets—the working class folks—they have to work long hours; and they don't have the time to watch these things as they would like to. And when something does go wrong most often they can't afford to hire the doctors; and plumbers and other specialists to help matters get straightened out. Even when they know what ought to be done most often they can't afford to do it. The working people, many of them, don't call for a doctor till the case looks desperate.

* * *

These are some of the reasons why rich people have a lower death rate than poor people. The vital statistics show clearly that money will buy health—that money will buy service to fight back the ravages of disease and the approach of death—that, the more money you have, the better are your chances against the cunning of disease and the grapple of death.

In other words, the people in the little houses on the back streets, because of bad conditions with reference to houses, food, clothing, sleep—not to mention low or uncertain income—are up against a much harder game with the chances of life than the people who are not compelled to think twice before spending a dollar.

* * *

It is to combat this health situation that the Social-Democratic administration has authorized the health department to add sixteen more men to the sanitary police force.

Waste in Industry.

Killed and injured in industries in U. S. in 1908...	616,295
Killed and wounded in Russian-Jap war.....	325,000

* * *

According to census bulletin No. 150 the average skilled mechanic produces \$2,471 per year and gets back in wages but \$437. Under Socialism the worker will get the full value of his product.

* * *

“God knows, I don’t.”—William H. Taft, at Cooper Union, February, 1908, when asked: “What is a man to do in a financial panic who is out of work and who is starving?”

* * *

Tolstoi truly said that “The rich will do anything for the poor except get down off their backs.”

The Department of Public Works

A Thorough Re-organization—A Striking Example of Socialist Efficiency

The present Social-Democratic administration found the Department of Public Works in chaos. There were three heads—no system and no co-ordination.

Here in this department especially the administration has shown its ability to bring order out of chaos and to introduce efficiency.

On the very day that the Social-Democrats were inaugurated the city council struck out boldly and effectively for a better organization. A resolution was introduced and adopted abolishing at once the old three-men Commission of public Works and establishing in its place the present one-man commission. Harry E. Briggs was appointed to this position.

Then followed at once the reorganization of the department and the creation of the several bureaus that now form the units in the organization. These sub-departments are as follows:

1st—Bureau of Street Construction and Repair.

2d—Bureau of Street Sanitation.

3d—Bureau of Bridges and Public Buildings.

4th—Bureau of Sewerage.

5th—Bureau of Purchases.

Each one of these is under the general supervision of a superintendent.

The work of reorganization was also extended over the city engineer's department. This includes the Engineering Department proper, the Water Department, the Bureau of Plumbing and House Drain Inspection, Bureau of Meter Repairs and Water Distribution.

All these "bureaus" or sub-departments have undergone a complete reorganization, or are at least in the process.

BUSINESS METHODS INTRODUCED

The next step in the reorganization for efficiency involved the overhauling of the old, out-of-date office methods and the introduction of modern, up-to-date methods. This was worked out in each bureau in rapid succession.

This work covered the following matters:

1. A proper method of filing the correspondence so as to give the department a permanent record of its business. There had been no system at all before. Letters had been filed on a wire hook.

2. A cash journal and ledger for the record of all transactions involving the handling of cash. No cash book had been kept before. The department handles about \$700,000 in cash per year.

3. A new method of advertising has been installed which greatly reduces the cost of official notices.

4. A correct system for the opening of bids has been devised and contracts are filed according to number so that they may be located easily when wanted.

5. A system of receipts has been worked out by means of which no official document can be taken from the department files without properly leaving a receipt. No such record kept before.

the information of the department immediately available to those who desire it. Nothing of this kind be-

6. A card index has been worked up, thus making fore.

7. The department has opened a bank account so that the city may receive more prompt payment on bills owed to it.

8. Uniform pay rolls have been introduced throughout the department. In the past these pay rolls were made out by the various ward foremen and other subordinate officials. They are now made out in triplicate in the general office on a typewriter so that there are three records in existence for every pay roll.

Looking Into It



9. A card index system has been devised locating all employes, both departmentally and alphabetically. In this way "double headers" may be detected immediately.

Instead of having the ward men call at the City Hall for their money, thereby wasting many hours of the city's time, the City Treasurer now sends the checks to the men while they are at work.

10. A complete voucher record system has been devised and installed. By means of a credit journal all bills paid by the city are properly distributed and charged against the proper available funds. A debit journal is also used and many bills owing to the city are carefully followed up and collected, every step of

which involves a permanent record in the office of the Department of Public Works, City Comptroller and City Treasurer. In order to complete the classification of the credit journal, a ledger has been devised in which a more complete and perfect specialization of accounts is worked out.

11. A new system of estimates for street and alley work has been devised and four copies secured at one writing. Heretofore all copies required were made by hand.

12. A new and complete system of keeping account of sidewalk work has been installed which eliminates many of the uncertainties and disagreeable features of conducting this important branch of work.

13. Schedules of certificates for street and alley work have been worked out which save time in the office of the City Clerk and City Comptroller. These certificates are written in quadruplicate and at one writing.

14. A complete system of records in the Bureau of Purchases has been installed, by means of which every step in the process of purchase becomes a permanent record. Careful tab is kept upon the process of the department and it is now possible to determine just how much of each commodity and for what departments, and how much business is done through the activity of this bureau.

15. A system of automobile records has been devised and installed by means of which the total miles, the amount of gasoline and time used by and spent on automobiles, may be easily determined. From these records it is possible to derive anything necessary pertaining to the cost of maintenance and operation of city automobiles.

"It is not an exaggeration to say that no municipal administration in Milwaukee ever entered upon its duties with higher purpose or more determined resolve to 'make good' than that which animates the Socialist regime."

—The Milwaukee Journal, April 21, 1910

The Re-organized Department of Public Works

Harry E. Briggs, Commissioner

The Board of Public Works as it stood in 1909 had the following meager organization: The three commissioners of public works, whose total salaries were \$7,499.80; clerical assistance which cost a total of \$15,255.97; a superintendent of sewers at \$1,500.00 and a superintendent of bridges at \$1,800.00. The total salaries amounted to \$26,055.85.

The reorganization brought about by the new administration involved the following changes:

1. The creation of a Bureau of Street Construction and Repair. This work had had no special attention before, with a result that the city was being fearfully gouged. The creation of this bureau and the putting of an expert on street construction, Charles A. Mullen, at the head, resulted in a tremendous saving to the city of \$362,000. The cost was only \$3,393.

2. The organization of a Bureau of Street Sanitation. This was also a new organization the expense of which had formerly been distributed, part of it in the Health Department and another part in the Public Works Department. The new bureau assumed all of this work and some that had not been done before. For example, the collection of garbage and the operation of the incinerator plant were transferred to this bureau January, 1911. This work was formerly done by the Health Department.

3. A creation of a Bureau of Bridges and Public Buildings. The department had formerly had a superintendent of bridges. He was at that time an assistant of the city engineer at a salary of \$2,000 per year. This assistant was brought into the Public Works department and made superintendent of this bureau. This addition of \$2,000 to the account of the Public Works Department, therefore, represents no new expense to the city. It is merely a transfer. This change, however, enabled the Public Works Department to handle work which before had been impossible. For example, during 1911 the bureau made plans and specifications for public buildings aggregating \$153,000. In the past it was customary to pay outside architects for

such work 5% of the total cost. In this way alone this reorganization saved the city \$7,650.

4. The reorganization of the work of the Sewerage Department. This involved no extra expenditure, due to the fact that a superintendent was already provided by the former organization.

5. The organization of a Bureau of Purchases. Formerly the purchasing of the city was done by the members of the various city departments, each department doing its own buying. This purchasing power has now been concentrated and systematized with the result that during 1911 a saving of approximately \$48,000 has been effected for the city. This work involved approximately \$4,493.56 new expenditures in the department. Even this, however, could not be counted as an entirely new expense since the bureau assumed the work of buying for all the departments.

And besides in connection with the Purchasing Department, a city's store has been organized so that instead of buying in small quantities materials are bought in large quantities and stored to be used as required. This enables the city to secure the best possible prices consistent with the quality of materials needed, even on things that are used in small quantities at a time.

With these transfers which brought over a number of salaries from other departments to the Department of Public Works and the addition of new work to the administrative end the department showed a total salary list of \$27,-946.33 for 1910 as against \$26,055.85 for 1909, a slight increase. A part of that year's work, however, was under the old regime. And the process of reorganization began about the middle of the year.

The Reorganized Department

With the five bureaus reorganized as stated above, the sixth one being still in process and to be completed within the next year, the Department of Public Works stands as follows for the year 1911:

Office of Commissioner—

Commissioner	\$ 4,999.92
Deputy Commissioner	2,175.51
Clerical	1,308.28

Chief Clerk—

Main Office—

Clerical	4,799.34
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Special Assessment Office—

Clerical	5,821.00
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Permit Office—

Clerical	820.00
----------------	--------

Bureau of Purchases—	
Office of Superintendent—	
Superintendent	2,959.68
Clerical	1,533.88
General City Stores—	
Store-keeper	666.64
Clerical	72.50
Bureau of Bridges and Public Buildings—	
Office of Superintendent—	
Superintendent	2,466.36
Draftsman	2,228.23
Clerical	690.97
Field Supt. of Bridges.....	1,800.00
Bureau of Sewers—	
Office of Superintendent—	
Superintendent	1,479.84
Bureau of Street Construction and Repair—	
Office of Superintendent—	
Superintendent	2,943.55
Clerical	450.00
Bureau of Street Sanitation—	
Office of Superintendent—	
Superintendent	1,973.04
Clerical	1,250.00
Chauffeur	332.98

\$40.771.72

Thus the department as at present operated involves an increase expenditure of \$14,715.87 over that shown by the Public Works Department in 1909.

This fact has lead some misguided critics to fall into the error of supposing that the Social-Democrats were greatly increasing the expenses of operating the city government. As a matter of fact, however, as explained above, this increase expenditure represents in most cases salaries transferred from other departments or new work undertaken which has produced many and in some cases enormous economies. And besides, this administration is introducing wherever it can the policy of direct employment in place of contract work. This invariably saves the city money by eliminating the contractor's profits. But it increases the payrolls in the departments effected. Every such added expenditure, however, represents not only increased efficiency, but actual economy to the city.

Savings Effectuated

The measure of the increased efficiency resulting from the above reorganization of the Department of Public Works is shown in a direct manner in the following table:

Saving due to change in price of asphalt pavement, approximately	\$362,000.00
Saving due to systematic buying, approximately.	48,000.00
Saving due to doing our own work in architectural design	7,650.00
Credit for transfer of Assistant City Engineer to Bureau of Bridges and Public Buildings....	2,000.00
Credit for handling garbage collection and incinerator records	1,000.00
Credit for doing, by direct employment, certain work hereinafter specified.....	5,000.00
Profit to city by direct operation of asphalt repair plant	3,068.00
Total	\$428,718.00

In addition to the above there will be another saving of \$315,000 due to the change in method of assessment, if the city is successful in its suit with the T. M. E. R. & L. Co., to compel them to pay for the pavement between the tracks and one foot outside as required by their franchises. This will make, if added to the above, a grand total of \$743,718.00 due to the increased efficiency of the Public Works Department under the Social Democratic method of reorganization. We doubt whether any city administration in America in a city of the size of Milwaukee has been able to make such a showing.

With the former administrations Milwaukee has had there is absolutely no comparison whatever to be made.

We challenge the representatives of any group of people—non-partisan, bi-partisan, or omni-partisan, to show any evidence anywhere that they could equal or even approach a record of this kind.

Former administrations have disgraced the city with their incompetency and graft. The present administration has made records like the above, which have not been equaled and cannot be approached by anything that any of these other bodies have offered the people. And yet the same old political office-seekers would like to get back on the job again. They have changed their name, it is true. But it is the same old gang.

**The Social-Democrats Have Saved You
\$700,000 in Two Years
In Ten Years They Will Save the City**

STREET CONSTRUCTION—A TREMENDOUS ACHIEVEMENT

The Socialist Administration Makes an Astonishing Saving on Asphalt Paving.

370,000 square yards of asphalt paving that formerly cost \$2.40 per square yard, let at an average of \$1.35, thus saving.....	\$386,000
131,300 square yards, formerly charged to prop- erty owners at \$2.40 per square yard, now charged to street car company, saving (if city is successful in its suit).....	315,120
Total.....	\$701,120

To stop a leak of \$386,000 a year in the ship of city finances is no small matter, we should say.

The people of this city have the Social-Democrats to thank for just such sort of service.

A leak of that kind would soon sink any ship. And it would have sunk the city, too, sooner or later, if the Social-Democrats hadn't been called on deck by the people.

For seventeen years the Republican and Democratic administrations had kept the specifications for asphalt street pavement so closed that the city was sewed up in a sack and handed over to one certain asphalt company that had a complete monopoly. No other company could get in on the deal.

And what this one company did to the people of Milwaukee was not written in the platforms of the Republican or Democratic parties. Be assured of that.

And what they did to the people was done by the grace of David S. Rose—the late lamented—and his valiant Republican and Democratic supporters. Some of these men are now in the council. One of them, Joseph P. Carney, was chairman of the Committee on

Streets and Alleys while these closed specifications prevailed. Some of them even now aspire to higher positions than they had at the time they helped the paving trust to fasten itself upon the people.

They've been "caught"—redhanded—by the Social-Democrats in this matter, to be sure. But they have a new scheme by which they hope to avoid the gaze of an outraged public.

They have changed their names.

They are not Republicans or Democrats any more.

They are Non-Partisans. As such they hope to again get back into public power and do business at old counters in the same old way.

But a rose by any other name is just as—has the same odor. And Milwaukee is wise to the non-partisan game.

Members of the Milwaukee Council who voted to keep the specifications for street paving closed—sustaining the veto of

DAVID S. ROSE

(July 27, 1903)

Republicans—9

Genz

Jenz

Laack

Langholff

Luedtke

McCormack

Meredith

Schranck

Walter

Democrats—12

Biersach

Fitzgerald

Himmelstein

Jankiewicz

Jesion

Kaminski

McCoy

Murphy

Steigerwald

Weiher

Zimmermann

Corcoran

In spite of protests on the part of the Republican-Democratic combination in the council, the Socialists secured a real, live expert in street construction and put him at the head of the bureau of street construction. And in spite of a furious fight against him ever since, involving a fight every hour of the time from

Keep the City Clean



Waste Paper Receptacle Installed in Down Town District

then till now (the case is still pending) the Social-Democrats kept him on the job until it was finished.

When C. A. Mullen came to Milwaukee and took charge of the work of street construction something started to happen right away.

First of all specifications were redrafted for asphalt pavement.

It was found that the asphalt specifications made it impossible to use any other than that supplied by the Barber Asphalt Paving Company. This was done by substituting the chemical and physical properties of

Trinidad Lake asphalt for the words "Trinidad Lake Asphalt." By this clever trick the above mentioned material was the only thing that could be used in Milwaukee asphalt pavements. There are many other materials that are as good or even better than that furnished by the Barber Asphalt Paving Company.

The first work, then, was to open specifications sufficiently to permit several other good grades of asphalt. This was done, and under the present specifications asphalt from Venezuela, Cuba, Utah and California, as well as from the Island of Trinidad, is admitted.

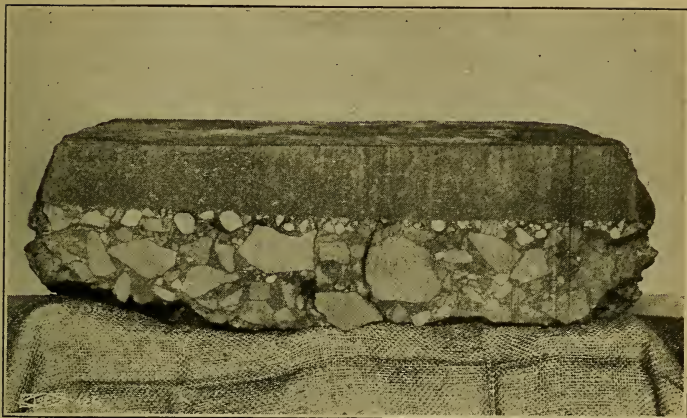
Another change in the specifications was the elimination of the binder course. The so-called binder course is not, in any sense, a "binder." Where the proper amount of asphaltic cement is used there is no necessity for a binder. In fact its presence aids in the deterioration of the wearing surface and its elimination reduces the cost of the pavement from 20 to 30 cents per square yard.

The best authorities on street construction insist that the binder course serves no useful purpose. For example, Mr. E. M. Perdue, chemical and consulting engineer for Kansas City, Mo., declares that the binder course serves only to increase the cost of pavement to the property owner, requires more work in laying the pavement, and permits the rapid disintegration of the surface. "As a matter of scientific engineering," he says, "the binder course is obsolete. It ought never to be laid." Furthermore, experience shows conclusively that the best pavements in America are laid without a binder, as the accompanying illustration will show.

The new specifications also eliminated the guaranty.

Where proper inspection is used it is unnecessary to have a guaranty for the first five years of the life of the pavement. If the work is done with proper material, labor and inspection, from 3 to 5 cents per square yard may be saved thereby. The system of inspection

Asphalt Pavement Without a Binder



**A Sample from Washington, D. C.—The Pavement
Has Worn 33 Years**

inaugurated by this bureau consisted in employing a competent asphalt chemical engineer for expert consultation work. Especially equipped inspectors were put at the mixing plants of the contractors and other inspectors placed on the streets where the work was being done. Samples of the asphalt from the plant and from the streets were taken daily and analyzed, the results of which became a record in this office. Every carload of asphalt, every tank of fluxing oil was subjected to the most rigid scrutiny and rejected where the results did not meet the requirements of the specifications.

Another change made in the specifications was the introduction of a certain amount of crushed rock into the wearing surface. In the sheet asphalt pavements of Milwaukee it was proposed on the ground that the rock increased the "inherent stability" and formed

internal reinforcement in the wearing surface. This pavement is known to be no harder in the wintertime, and harder in the summertime than the ordinary sand-asphalt mix.

All of the above mentioned changes were worked into the specifications for 1911. At the very next bidding there were six different companies that submitted bids, where before there had been but two. And the prices dropped from \$2.40 per square yard to \$1.35½ per square yard. Three hundred and seventy thousand yards of pavement were let during 1911 and, figured at an average saving of \$1.04½, the amount saved to the city and the property owners is approximately \$386,000.

A new method in making assessments of benefits and damages for street work was worked out. The city attorney's department formulated plans by means of which the street car company could be made to pay for the pavement between its rails and one foot outside. Accordingly no property owner paid for pavement laid between the street car company's rails in 1911. One hundred and thirty-one thousand yards were therefore saved to the property owners and to the city. Steps have been taken to compel the street car company to pay for this area which formerly was paid for at an average of \$2.40 per square yard, making an additional saving of \$315,120. This matter will, however, have to go through the various courts and be passed upon finally by the supreme court of Wisconsin before the saving is an actual reality to the city.

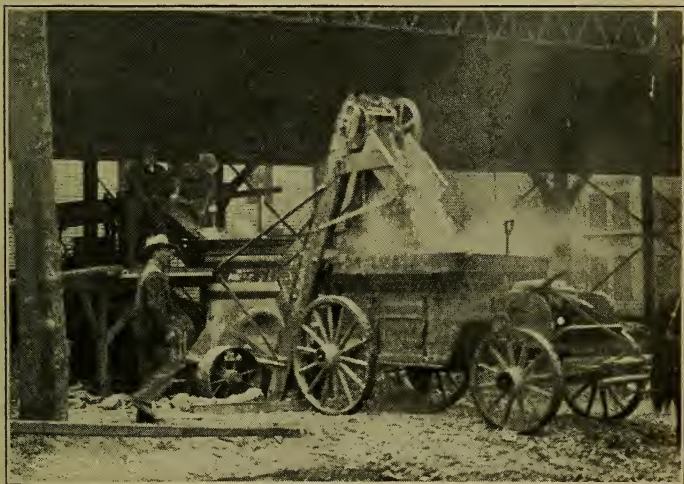
Further Improvements and Economies

It was found that many old macadam streets in town could be specially treated with an asphaltic binder and be made to last for many years. This treatment comprises the removal of the top two inches of the roadway and the building up of the same with new rock cemented and held firmly together by means of an asphaltic road binder. When properly treated the roadway becomes hard, smooth and very much like a

regular asphalt street. Sixty-seven thousand yards were treated during the summer of 1911 at an average cost of 51 cents per square yard.

Another economy introduced was that of utilizing the annual harvest of rock and broken curb that results from the usual street construction work. Thousands of yards a year have been hauled to the city dumps and this rock utilized merely as filler. A small portable stone crusher was purchased, a road roller connected thereto, and was hauled from place to place. This equipment crushed 2,917 yards at an average cost of 76 cents per yard. This stone, if bought, would cost us \$1.23 per square yard, or \$3,587.91, thereby saving to the city \$1,370.99, besides utilizing what had formerly been a waste product and giving employment for a certain number of men. There are at present waiting to be crushed at various places in the city about 7,000 cubic yards.

Portable Stone Crusher



For Utilizing the City's Waste Rock

Will Vote for Us Again

Don't Believe the Lies About Social-Democrats.

"The battle between light and darkness is fought out at the ballot box as well as in a man's soul. There is a party of darkness, of vice, of corruption, of crime.

"A majority of the voters of this city evidently believed at the last election that the quickest way to end the rule of darkness was to elect the Social-Democratic ticket.

"Many of them never read Karl Marx. But they evidently did believe the Social-Democrats to be sincere, honest, trustworthy, public spirited, and that they will give us an administration along the lines we are seeking. They represent the new spirit in our national life.

"And I say to our Socialist friends, be honest, efficient, broad-minded, progressive, making haste slowly, and we will vote for you again. We are tired of being ruled by red lights, special interests, absentees. We want to see poverty abolished, every man at work, the sick and dependents taken care of.

"We don't believe the lies that are told about you. We believe you are as moral as we are; that you love your homes and your flag as much as we do. You are American citizens, and our neighbors. You have preached ideals to us; now put them into practice. Be to us the political expression of the Kingdom of God and you may count on the votes of all Christian men."—Rev. Frederick Edwards, St. James' Episcopal Church.

*They will vote the Social-Democrats again—
"go thou and do likewise."*

Street Cleaning and Sanitation

The Bureau of Street Sanitation has charge of street cleaning, sprinkling, flushing and oiling, also of the collection of ashes and garbage and the direct management of the garbage incinerator, all of the city dumps and all of the ward men in the city.

John J. Handley, one of the best known and most capable trade unionists of the city, was put in charge of this work. And here, as in other departments, a series of improvements were begun.

Sprinkling—First of all the street sprinklers were thoroughly overhauled, put in good repair and started on their work early in the year. They began last spring on February 27th, a very unusual occurrence.

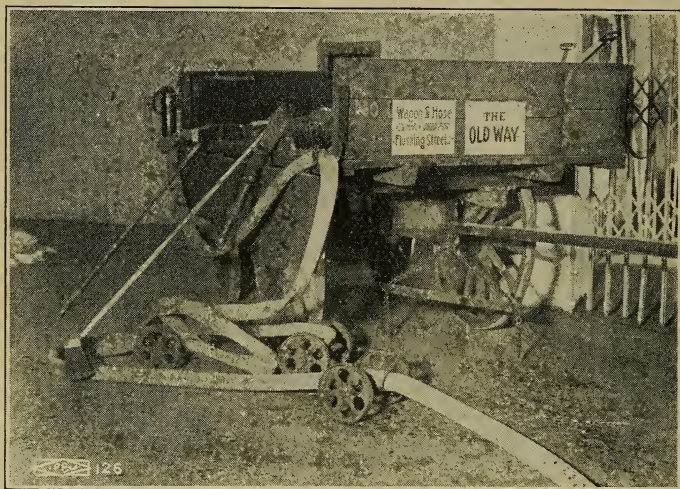
The next improvement was the working out of a system by means of which tab was kept on every man in charge of a sprinkler. His route was carefully worked out for him, with instructions to sprinkle two, three or four times a day. Record was kept of the time he was on the sprinkling wagon, of the number of tanks of water used and also of the total cost on all sprinkling routes. By this means an accurate cost account has been established, together with a greater certainty as to the amount of water used for this purpose. In this manner 315 miles of streets were sprinkled this year.

Street Oiling—The sprinkling of streets, however, is not the most satisfactory method of treating the streets. The better way is to treat them with bituminous oil. This treatment acts not only as a dust preventative, but also protects the surface of the road and against the erosive action of the water. The oil acts as a cement and holds the small stone particles together and so helps to resist the effects of traffic and water.

This policy of oiling was begun in a small way by the previous administration. The present administration, however, has extended it greatly and made more complete provision for this kind of work. In order that the oil could be more effectively handled three storage tanks were installed in various parts of the city, each having a capacity of 12,000 gallons. Each of the tanks is provided with necessary equipment for heating and pumping the oil.

Over 71 miles of streets were oiled this year with a special 65% asphaltic oil. The cost was an average of 4 1-10c per front foot.

The Old Way



Of Flushing Streets

Street Cleaning—The most important improvement in the street cleaning department was the introduction of the modern power street flushing machines. This work was formerly done with an ordinary fire hose. With the new method 47½ miles of streets were flushed regularly. The down-town districts were flushed every night. Other streets lying adjacent were flushed every other night and still others once a week. With the new power machines the flushing cost, per thousand square yards, has been reduced from 69c, under the old fire hose system, to 15c under the new system.

Collection of Ashes—The collection of ashes has been systematized. Time cards are turned in every day showing the number of loads taken from each block, the number of teamsters employed and the number of laborers used so that an accurate account can be kept. In this way it is possible to locate whether or not complaints are justified. The records for 1911 show just when ashes were collected in every block in the city. Also shows when rubbish was taken from any building and if no collection was made, reason for non-collection is stated. During 1911 188,000 yards were collected and disposed of. There being no rec-

The New Way



The Power Flusher Introduced by the Social-Democrats

ords on file for previous years, no comparison can be made.

Collection of Garbage—The work of the collection and disposal of garbage was turned over to this Bureau January 1st, 1911. Careful study was immediately begun and a re-districting of the entire city resulted. Two horse teams gradually being substituted for the one horse rigs that have prevailed so long. The capacity of the big wagon is four yards while that of the small wagon is one and one-half yards. This change will result in a saving approximately 50c per ton. The total cost of collection in 1910 was \$89,156.75 and in 1911 \$82,699.30, thereby reducing the cost of 1911 \$6,457.45, notwithstanding that 464 acres were annexed to the city.

The Incinerator Plant—The incinerator, formerly under the control of the Health Department, was turned over to the Department of Public Works January 1, 1911, whereupon it was placed under the immediate control of the superintendent of street sanitation.

This incinerator is of the Heenan-Froude type, and cost the city \$212,000. Its capacity is 300 tons of refuse per day, and it is equipped with auxiliary boilers adapted to utilize the heat of combustion for the generation of steam.

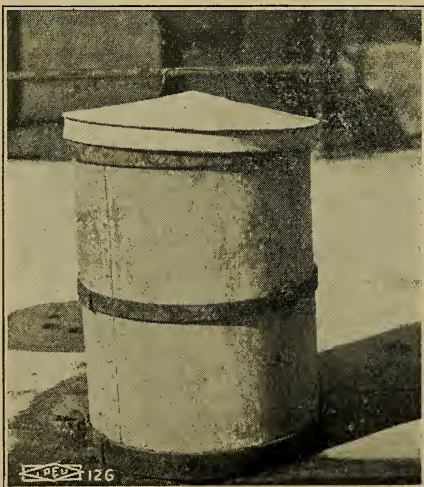
Contracts have been let, aggregating \$30,000, for the construction of an auxiliary electric light and power plant to utilize this waste steam. It is expected that the plant will develop 600 kilowatts, which will be utilized in lighting a number of city streets. It is expected that this plant will be put into operation some time early in the spring.

In June, 1910, when the new incinerator at the foot of Erie Street was put into operation, the practice of weighing every load of garbage and other material that was delivered to the plant was begun. This practice was extended down to and through 1911.

No such records were kept before and the amount of garbage actually collected was the inerest guess work or empty boast. Such figures as have been used are utterly unreliable. There is absolutely no basis for comparison as is clearly shown in the preface of the 1910 report of the Commissioner of Health, who had charge of the work up to that time.

Since the present bureau took charge, however, the records have been carefully kept showing the exact amount and the nature of all the city waste delivered to the incineration plant. The number of loads, the weight per load of

Every Little Bit Helps



Receptacle to Keep Street Sweepings from Littering Streets

each collector have been recorded. A copy is also kept of private collections. A system of records has been devised and is in use at the incinerator by means of which all of the details of the process of incineration are known. Careful account has also been kept of all labor, material, replacement and outlays, so that a complete financial statement for the year can be made. By this means the operation for the entire year has been one long experiment from which we can deduce all conclusions which bear upon problems of operation and accounting.

Sixty-four men are employed at the plant and are arranged to work in three shifts of eight hours each. The plant is operated, at present, six days a week. When the waste steam is utilized for lighting purposes it will have to be operated seven days a week, 365 days of the year.

The total number of tons of refuse handled during the year 1911 is 50,800. The total cost of labor, excluding the cost of collection, is \$50,526, making an average of \$1 per ton. The cost of labor for refuse disposal ranges from 87 cents to \$1.06 per ton.

A total of \$82,699.30 was expended for the collection of garbage for 1911, which makes an average of approximately \$2.35 per ton. The budget allowed \$92,241.00 for this purpose for 1911, \$9,542.00 of which was turned back for general city purposes.

Other Improvements—In addition to the above improvements various others were made, among them the following:

A complete system of recording complaints coming to the department; the installation of 40 bubbler drinking fountains in various parts of the city; 72 waste paper boxes on poles in the down-town district; 320 refuse cans in adjusted districts; completing of five new ward buildings and the resurfacing of 56½ miles of macadamized streets with crushed stone.

Practically all of the above work referred to represents improved methods introduced by the department.

The Best is Good Enough
Vote the
Social-Democratic Ticket

SEWER DEPARTMENT

In accordance with the charter amendment providing for the reorganization of the Department of Public Works, a Bureau of Sewerage was organized and Mr. Henry J. Kruse appointed as superintendent.

The work of this bureau comprises the general supervision of all inspection of new work, together with the superintending of the repair, replacement and cleaning of all old sewers, manholes and catch-basins.

For years the city had been receiving much poor labor and material in sewer construction work. It was, therefore, necessary to repair and to replace a considerable portion of the city's investment in drainage system each year. Many instances were found in which defective material and workmanship made acceptance of the new work impossible.

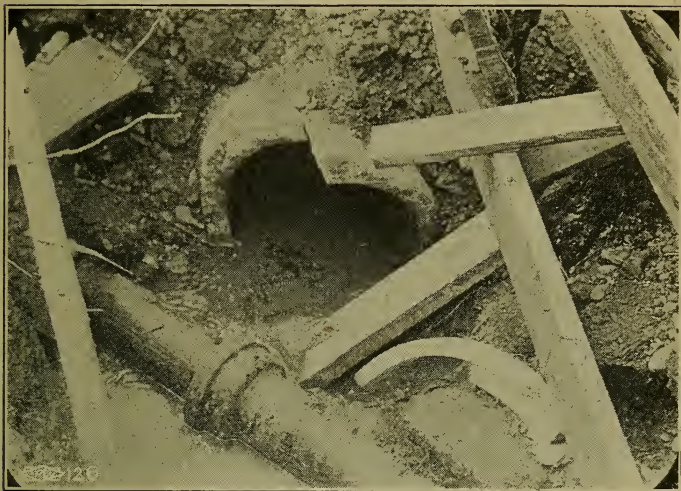
Wretched Contract Work

As an example, a sewer on Greenbush Street, from Chicago Road to Harrison Avenue, was laid under contract and not accepted as laid, for the reason that it did not conform to the established grade for the sewer and because of the poor pipe used. Instances were found in which improper tamping of the earth around the pipe caused a subsequent settling of the trench, which finally caused the pipe to collapse. According to specifications, a plank support should have been laid underneath the pipe, which, in many cases, was entirely disregarded.

Other instances were found in which mortar for the brick manholes had very little or no cement. Work of this kind is almost completely lost, so far as the city is concerned.

Another sewer was found to have been completed thirty years or more ago and never connected with the sewer it was intended to drain. For the last generation, therefore, the city has been in no position to secure the full use of this investment. It is imperative that it is some one's definite business to carefully inspect and exercise general supervision over all new

Results of Private Contract Work



Contractor Smashes through a City Sewer

work of this nature.

Another difficulty that has been encountered many times is the tendency of the contractor in laying sewers and water pipe to smash through whatever other work may in anywise interfere with the immediate prosecution of his own. For instance, we found in several sections of the city contractors breaking sewers in order to lay water pipe underneath. In all cases of this kind trenches were filled up without first repairing damage done to the sewer. In this way many catch-basins and basements were flooded.

Other instances are found in which public service corporations have deliberately broken overflow pipes from catch-basins and sewers in order to install their own underground work with the least amount of trouble. In such cases the bureau made the necessary repairs and then sent the bills for the same to the public service corporations for payment.

Three Sewerage Districts

The city is divided into three sewerage districts, the east, west and south sides, each of which is under the immediate supervision of a district superintendent. Materials are bought, laborers employed, and each superintendent is equipped to do whatever cleaning and repairing are necessary to be done in his district.

The city at present has approximately 9,250 catch-basins, 20,750 manholes, and 428 miles of sewers, which cost approximately \$6,000,000.

The Sewerage Department will eventually be broadened so as to include the operation of whatever sewerage disposal system is installed by the city. The disposal of city wastes, including the sewerage material, is a matter of vital importance and is directly related to the health conditions of the city.

In the reorganization of the Bureau of Sewerage the house drain inspectors were transferred to the Bureau of Plumbing and House Drain Inspection, thereby relieving this department of work which does not properly belong to it.

A complete system of time cards and cost data forms has been worked out and installed in this bureau. By this means all material and labor are kept account of, and from these it is possible to charge to all jobs undertaken and the exact amount of labor and material used thereon.

Purchasing Department

Henry Campbell, Purchasing Agent

Heretofore the purchasing of the city has been done in a most slipshod and unbusinesslike fashion.

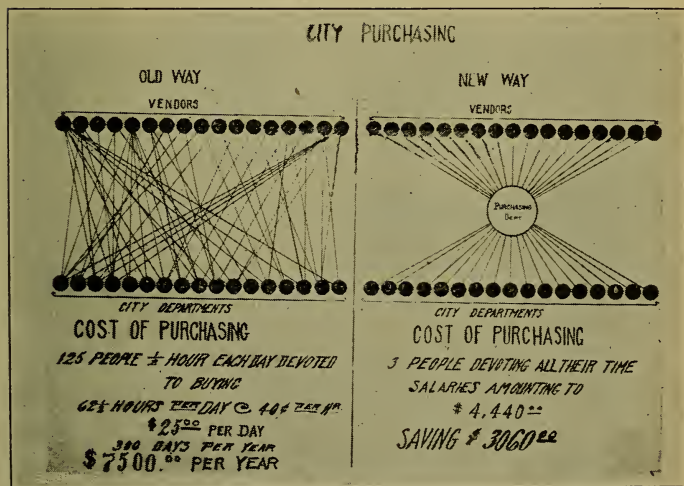
Each department did its own buying, thus involving a great amount of waste of time and energy, besides leaving a way open for irregularities.

By the organization of the Purchasing Department the administration has in another line proven its increased efficiency. Not only is an immense amount of

time saved by assembling all the purchases from all of the departments, and then ordering from one central agency, but other advantages are obtained. The assembling of the orders enables the Purchasing Department to secure better prices by reason of the larger quantities purchased. Furthermore, having one department concerned solely with buying enables that department to introduce greater care and to exercise more diligence. In this way the city is sure to secure better quality in goods purchased, and better prices.

These principles are all well known to every efficient management. The results during the first year are as might be expected.

During 1911 the department made purchases aggregating approximately \$500,000. A careful comparison of the prices paid by the department with those previously paid shows a saving of fully 10 per cent. Allowing for the cost of running the department, which



**Chart Illustrating the New Method of Handling
City's Purchasing**

amounted during the year to about \$6,000, the clean, positive balance of \$44,000 is left to the credit of the department and saved to the city.

Some of the instances of economy effected by means of the Purchasing Department may be mentioned as follows:

Bicarbonate of Soda—		Per lb.	
Former price.....	\$	.03	
Present price.....		<u>.01½</u>	
Saving.....	\$	.01½	
Saving on 50 barrels every year, 20,000 lbs..	\$		300.00
Sulphuric Acid—		Per lb.	
Former price.....	\$	.03	
Present price.....		<u>.01½</u>	
Saving.....	\$	.01½	
Saving on 50 carboys used every year, 10,000 lbs.....			150.00



The Old Police Ambulance

Street Brooms, 14 Inch— Per doz.

Former price, averaging.....\$8.50

Present price..... 4.80

Saving.....\$3.70

Saving on 100 dozens, used approximately every year..... 370.00

Coal—City Hall Use— Per ton

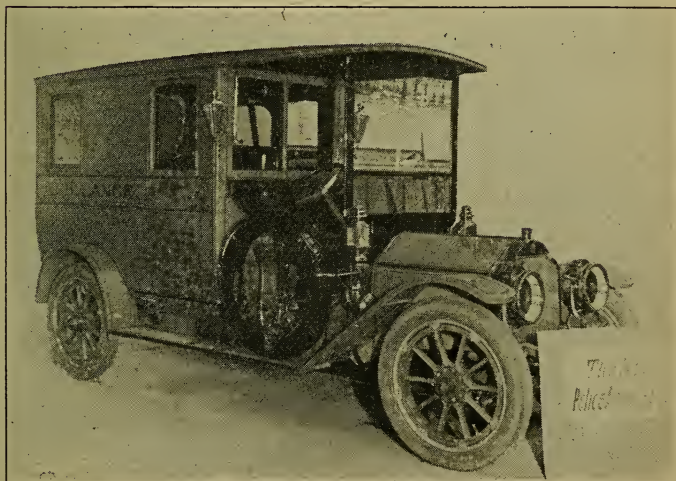
Former price.....\$3.65

Present price..... 3.15

Saving.....\$.50

Saving on 2,000 tons used every year, approximately..... 1,000.00

The New Automobile Ambulance Bought by Purchasing Department



Chief of Police Refuses to Use It

Cement—	Per bbl.	
Former price, averaging.....	\$1.50	
Present price.....	1.25	
<hr/>		
Saving.....	\$.25	
Saving on about 8,000 barrels used every year		2,000.00
Crushed Stone—	Per sq. yd.	
Former price.....	\$1.50	
Present price.....	1.33	
<hr/>		
Saving.....	\$.17	
Saving on 80,000 yards used per year.....		13,600.00
Fire Hose—		
Last year's purchases amounted to.....	\$10,450.00	
Taking the increased cost of material at 5%.	522.00	
		<hr/>
		\$10,972.50
This year's purchase.....		7,690.00
		<hr/>

Saving..... \$3,282.50

In addition to the above, this department has contracted for 10,000 barrels of Portland cement at \$1 per barrel, which is a saving of 50 cents over the former price, a total saving of \$2,500.

Also contracted for police alarm posts at \$10 below the former non-competitive price. As 200 of these will be required during the year, this represents a saving of \$2,000.

THE WATER DEPARTMENT

A Splendid Showing of Public Ownership

Average cost of water, 25 cents per family per month.

Labor conditions and wages, good.

Average annual revenues to the city.....	\$ 53,000
Profit to city last year.....	200,000

* * *

A vote for Social-Democracy is a vote for more of this sort of thing. Public ownership is the program.

For forty years the city of Milwaukee has owned and operated its water works system.

Here is one point at least in which Milwaukee is up-to-date. It is about the only revenue producing public utility the city owns. We are far behind the European cities in this respect, and even behind many American cities. But there is at least this one revenue producing utility which the city owns.

And the results are splendid.

In the first place, the cost of water, which is one of the necessities of life, has been kept very low. The rate for the private consumer is, on an average, only 25 cents a month. In many cases it is as low as 8 cents a month. Contrast this with the rates in Racine and Superior, both Wisconsin cities, and both on the shores of a lake.

Public Ownership in Milwaukee Makes Water Cheap

Milwaukee, July 1, 1911		METER No. <u>47113</u>	
Owner or Occupant of No. <u>453</u> <u>Tau-Bureau</u> Street.			
TO MILWAUKEE WATER WORKS,			
For Quarter ending June 30th, 1911			
FOR SCHEDULE OF RATES SEE OTHER SIDE			
Reading.	<u>422 00</u>	\$	<u>104</u>
Previous Reading.	<u>399 00</u>		
Cubic Feet used.	<u>23 00</u>		
		at 4 1/2 cents per 100 cubic ft.	
PLEASE EXAMINE YOUR BILL AND SEE THAT THE LOCATION OF PREMISES IS CORRECT			

Milwaukee Water Bill

Under Private Ownership Water Costs Five Times as Much

BRING THIS BILL WITH YOU	
METER BOOK NO.	RACINE, WIS. JULY 1, 1911
MR. <i>[Signature]</i>	AVENUE STREET
TO RACINE WATER COMPANY DR	
FROM APRIL 1, 1911, TO JULY 1, 1911	
Present Reading	1000 00 Co. Ft.
Former Reading	977 00 Co. Ft.
Used During Quarter	23 00 Co. Ft. @ 25 c per 100 \$ 442
Water Rent	\$ 50
Received Payment	\$ 542
This Bill is payable on or before the 15th by mail or in person at the office of the Racine Water Company, 221 Main Street.	

Racine Water Bill

In the second place, special effort has been made by those who have had the management of the water plant in charge to make the conditions of labor good. Wages, hours and general conditions are considerably better than the average in similar employments under private ownership.

And, finally, after supplying the city of Milwaukee with its nearly 400,000 population with water, not only for private uses, but for the sprinkling of streets, for the care of its numerous parks, for flushing of its sewers, and for fire protection, the city has cleared a handsome surplus every year. The profit on the water plant has averaged \$53,000 per year during the entire period of public ownership. Last year \$200,000 was turned into the general city fund by the water department.

The secretary of the department some time ago gave

Water in Superior

Please Bring This Bill When Paying		Reg. No. 2120
To Superior Water, Light & Power Co. Dr.		
Index of Meter 888 00 Cu. ft.	For Water Supplied During Month of JULY, 1911	
Index of Meter 865 00 Cu. ft.		
Consumption 23 00 Cu. ft.	As per Schedule on back of bill.	\$ 5 52
Less discount if paid by the 15th of the month - - - -	- - - -	\$ 44
Net Bill		\$ 5 08
Rec'd Payment _____ 1911	Balance from last month, \$	
SUPERIOR WATER, LIGHT & POWER CO.		
By _____	Rent of Meter - - -	\$
_____	Sundries - - -	\$
<small>DO NOT PAY MONEY TO ANY EMPLOYEE NOT PROVIDED WITH WRITTEN AUTHORITY TO COLLECT BEARING SEAL OF COMPANY FAILURE TO RECEIVE BILLS DOES NOT EXTEND DISCOUNT</small>		

Costs Five Times as Much as in Milwaukee

out a carefully prepared report in which he showed that, comparing the work of the water department of the city, taking everything into consideration, with prices that were current under private ownership and operation, the plant has saved the city and its people \$17,852,618.87.

Truly, a splendid showing!

And one of the striking features of the municipal control of this public utility is that the poor man is given equal show with the rich. Under private ownership it is the other way. The man who buys enormous quantities of water is given a lower rate. And thus the rich have the advantage of the poor.

In the Milwaukee plant; owned by the city, the rich are charged the same rate as the poor.

This does not seem so significant until the fact appears that on this basis: 38.8 per cent of the total cash receipts of the water department are paid by

thirty of the largest consumers. This leaves the remaining 60 per cent of the expense to be divided among 45,500 consumers. And it is this feature of the plant which, after all, is the only equitable basis for the operation of a public utility that lightens the burden of the cost of living upon the poor man.

These are the kind of results the Social-Democrats seek. Public ownership progressively applied, taking one after the other of the public utilities, will reduce the cost of living, improve labor conditions and produce revenues for the city.

This is the policy of the administration with regard to public utilities.

Facts Concerning the Water Works Department

With reference to the progress made in the Water Works Department, the tables and explanations below illustrate what has been done during the years 1909, 1910 and 1911:

The Extension of Water Mains

Year.	Miles.	Lineal feet.	Av. cost per ton.	Av. cost of laying, per lineal ft.
1909	12.65	66953	\$24.61	\$0.78
1910	16.55	87419	25.33	.79
1911	22.1	103881	24.59	.75

Most of the work done during the year 1911 was in the outskirts, where, in a great many cases, people have been within the city limits, without having improvements, for a number of years. One of the jobs that was done during the past summer in this line relieved a portion of the South Side and the city of West Allis from a water famine. This portion of the city and suburb have been suffering during the hot weather for a number of years, but are now permanently relieved.

* * *

During the spring and summer of 1911 a crew was organized to test the underground water piping, some of which has been laying in the ground as long as forty years. At the present time there are nearly 500 miles

of water mains in the streets of the city of Milwaukee. On an average, there is a lead joint every eleven feet, and naturally there would be a great many leaks from open or imperfect joints. In some cases the leaks came to the surface and the joints were repaired. In others, where the pipe is close to a sewer, the water finds its way to the sewer. There are also a great many taps that have been abandoned or broken off during a fire, as, for instance, during the fire of the Third Ward. Up to the present time this crew, which cost the city on an average of \$250 per month, have stopped leaks amounting to nearly two and one-half million gallons of water per day.

* * *

Ninety-five per cent of the factories of the city of Milwaukee have four or six inch mains in their factories that are not metered. These mains supply the sprinkler systems and should not be used for anything but fire extinguishing purposes. Occasionally, however, either by mistake or otherwise, some of these pipes are tapped for other than fire extinguishing purposes, as, for instance, feeding steam boilers, etc. This summer two inspectors were appointed to go from factory to factory, check over all the connections, make sketches of the piping in each factory, and place them on file in the office of the Water Department. The results obtained from these two inspectors were very satisfactory.

* * *

For the last twelve or fifteen years the Water Department has been suffering great losses due to electrolysis. This is produced by stray electric currents from the car lines over the water mains to the power house. Last spring and summer a survey was made with a view of determining, if possible, what could be done to minimize the further damaging of this underground pipe system; also to determine, if possible, what the damage by electrolysis has been up to the present time, and if a reasonable estimate can be made of the dam-

age already done, the street railway company will be requested, and, if necessary, forced, to pay for this damage.

* * *

The work to be done during the year 1912 in the Water Works Department will be as follows:

Twenty miles of service mains.

One 42-inch line from the North Point pumping station across the Milwaukee river.

One 12-foot tunnel beginning at the foot of Linnwood avenue, extending under the lake in a northeasterly direction 4,000 feet to a shaft and crib. This tunnel, shaft and crib are for the new intake and will probably not be finished during 1912, but will run over to 1913.

* * *

We have found this summer that the high service pumping station can be operated with two crews instead of three crews. That is to say, the night crew practically came down to the pumping station to sleep, as all the pumping during the night could be done at the North Point pumping station. The 42-inch main mentioned above, when completed, will enable the department to dispense with the high service pumping station altogether and do all the pumping from the North Point station. This will save the Water Works Department an annual operating expense of \$15,000.

* * *

On looking over the working conditions of the men in the various pumping and sewerage stations, it was found that the men were working all year, seven days a week, with the exception of ten days' vacation. A change was made last fall by which every man gets one day off in fifteen, thus giving every man at least two days a month for rest.

Milwaukee Municipal Water Works

General Statistics, January 1, 1912.

Estimated population supplied.....	390,000
City datum above mean tide New York, ft.	580.75
Date of construction of water works....	1872-1874
Cost of water works up to Jan. 1, 1912..	\$7,189,101.65
Total length of intake tunnel, feet.....	8,200
(3,200 feet of 7½-foot brick tunnel and two 5-foot pipe lines 5,000 feet each.)	
Depth of water at intake tunnel, feet....	60
Date of construction of intake tunnel....	1890-1895
Reservoir completed.....	1873
Water area of reservoir, acres.....	31½
Size of reservoir, feet.....	310x515
Capacity of reservoir.....	21,000,000
Height of water in reservoir above da- tum when full, feet.....	150
Daily pumping capacity North Point Sta- tion, gallons.....	110,000,000
Average dynamic head of water North Point station, feet—	
Low service.....	157.89
High service.....	232.71
Average high and low service.....	177.47
Height of water tower above ground, North Point station, feet.....	175
Standpipe in water tower, North Point station, 4 feet in diameter, 125 feet high, capacity, gallons.....	12,000
Daily pumping capacity, high service sta- tion, gallons.....	25,000,000
Average dynamic head of water above da- tum, at high service station, feet.....	220.60
Height of water tower above ground, high service station, feet.....	159

Standpipe in water tower, high service station, 15 feet in diameter, 150 feet high, capacity, gallons.....	200,000
Average daily consumption, 1911, gallons	44,777,132
Total consumption for year 1911, gals..	16,343,653,340
Highest consumption for any one day (1911), July 11, gallons.....	65,745,530
Lowest consumption for any one day (1911), January 1, gallons.....	29,836,700
Gallons per day to each inhabitant.....	111.9
Miles of water mains (4-inch to 42-inch).	483
Number of fire hydrants.....	3,264
Number of gate valves.....	3,465
Number of service taps and branches in actual use.....	56,251
Number of meters.....	55,291
Percentage of services metered.....	98.2
Range of pressure, pounds.....	20—60
Cost of water to consumer per 1,000 gals.	6c
Bonded debt, less sinking fund December 31, 1910	\$36,250.00

Water Registrar

In this department a number of important improvements have been made. The methods of accounting have been reorganized in co-operation with and under the direction of the Bureau of Efficiency and Economy.

The old bookkeeping methods have been eliminated and the modern card index system introduced. This has resulted in the saving of the service of one clerk. The introduction of an addressograph and graphotype in the work of issuing water tax bills has added efficiency and economy in the department. Formerly thirty meter readers were required to spend from five to six days each quarter in the office addressing water tax notices. Very much of this work has been eliminated by the improved methods. A saving of about \$2,200 in printing and postage expenses is secured in this way.

CONSOLIDATION OF POLICE AND FIRE ALARM SYSTEMS

One of the notable achievements of the Social-Democratic administration in the direction of greater efficiency and economy is the consolidation of the police and fire alarm systems.

When first proposed it was bitterly opposed by the heads of both the police and fire departments. It was stubbornly resisted for eighteen months in the council and elsewhere. But the administration overcame all of these difficulties, and has finally succeeded in effecting the consolidation.

A study was made of the consolidated systems in other cities and a report of the Bureau of Efficiency and Economy put out on the subject.

Many advantages result from this consolidation. In the first place, an economy of many thousands of dollars a year is effected by reason of the consolidation. One system of wires and conduits serves for both departments, and the same with a number of superintendents and employees.

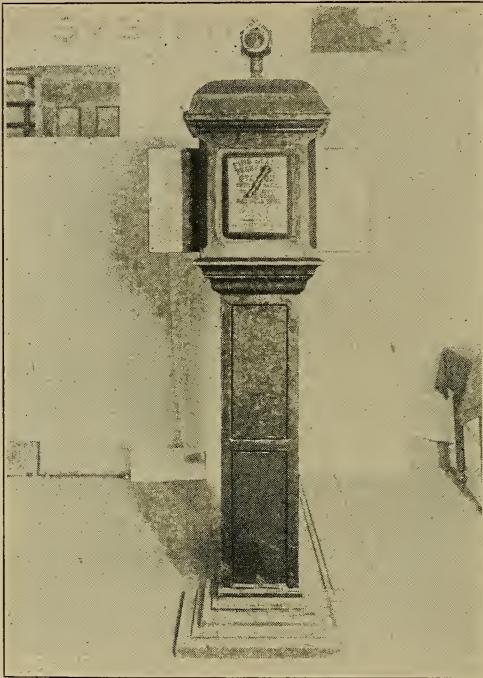
For example, under the consolidation the systems are operated with one superintendent instead of three; eight men do the work on the laying of conduits where sixteen were required before, and two conduits serve the purpose where before three were needed.

Incidentally, we have found that the telephone instruments, for which the city formerly had been paying \$3 rental per year, can now be bought by the city, through the Purchasing Department, at \$1.73. The old style of police boxes cost all the way from \$100 to \$150 each, while the new style of post for the combined service costs only \$56.

The total economy has been estimated at between \$5,000 and \$8,000 per year.

But, in addition to the economy, there are other and even more important advantages resulting from this consolidation. The new combination posts, as they are called, are much more serviceable than the

New Fire and Police Alarm Post



The Beginning of a Municipal Telephone

old-fashioned police boxes, and cost much less. These combination posts will have an opening on one side for the use of the fire department. On the other side, and entirely separate, will be another opening that will contain the secret telephone service for the police department. On the third side will be the wires for municipal or city use.

In this way all of the departments of the city will have a telephone service at their command. A combination post of this kind will be placed in every ward, so that the employes of the city can communicate by

telephone with any city office required. The workers on the streets can call up the incinerator plant if their wagons break down. The sewer inspector can report to his office without using the capitalistic telephone. The ward foremen can call up the Department of Public Works and be on the job all the time. The health inspectors can use the combination post for their work. A red light on the combination post will enable one to quickly find the fire alarm box.

The city now has in service a telephone system covering 354 telephones, located as follows: Police boxes, 291; engine houses, trucks, chemicals and patrol houses, 63. There are about 100 more public buildings that can easily be put in direct communication with the city central in the city hall. These include high schools, district schools, hospitals, ward yards, and other public buildings.

In this way the consolidation of the police and fire alarm systems has become the nucleus of a municipal telephone system which the administration proposes to develop.



Milwaukee Welcoming the Sunrise

STATIONARY ENGINEERS—BOARD OF EXAMINERS

One of the greatest dangers in the realm of industrial accident is from boiler explosions and engine accidents of various kinds.

And most of the danger comes from the employment of incompetent or careless engineers and boiler operators.

For nearly twenty years an effort has been made to secure some kind of supervision in this matter. But not until the Social-Democrats came into office was the provision secured.

In the summer of 1911 an ordinance was passed requiring licenses of stationary engineers and the appointment of a board of examiners.

Under this ordinance engineers are required to secure licenses in order to operate engines and boilers. To do so they must pass an examination before this board. As a result, the incompetent and careless workmen are eliminated.

Up to January 1, 1912, 1,395 licenses had been issued and 533 plants had been inspected, the inspection work being regarded as one of the most important elements in guarding against dangerous and improper conditions.

The fee for an unrestricted license is \$3 and for a restricted license is \$2, and \$1 for annual renewals. The total receipts from June 1 to January 1, 1912, were \$3,127. The expenditures amounted to \$3,192, so it will be seen that almost from the beginning the department is self-sustaining. Later on it will be fully so.

The establishment of this board and the system of inspections have met with the hearty approval of the various labor and business organizations involved. Its main purpose is simply the better protection of life and property. But, incidentally, it operates also to improve the conditions of the workingman. It naturally eliminates the careless, incompetent and indifferent elements from the craft. This, in turn, results in

strengthening the organized workers, who stand always for better conditions, shorter hours, better pay and better service.

Building Inspector's Department

The Building Inspector's Department made for the city last year, over and above its operating expenses, \$881.10.

This is one of the few departments in the city government that produces a surplus.

Incidentally, this department also disproves the charge against the present administration in regard to building operations in the city. The records show that 7,108 buildings of different kinds have been erected during the year, involving an investment of \$12,326,078. Socialism and a Social-Democratic administration do not seem to have frightened this capital away.

The operations of the building inspector cover two different lines: A, the building department; and, B, the elevator department. The department has shown special activity in securing better regulations of the building operations and better conditions with regard to elevator service.

Besides the inspection of buildings, 439 elevator certificates have been issued and 1,790 licenses to elevator operators have been issued.

New ordinances have been drafted and their passage secured with reference to the following matters: Dry cleaning establishments, regulation of combustion engines, storage of explosives, regulation of garages, picture shows, excavation, soils and foundations.

Ordinances are also in process of formulation bearing on buildings in the business section and fire district, floor areas, concrete blocks, permits, signs, storage of oils, elevators, moving of buildings, unsafe and condemned buildings.

Why Milwaukee Sticks to the Social-Democrats

What We Used to Have and
What We Have Now

THEN

They are crying to get
back:

David S. Rose
Joseph P. Carney
Dr. G. A. Bading
Graft
254 indictments
23 convictions
Perpetual grand jury re-
quired
Paving fraud
No inventory of city prop-
erty
Chaos in city records and
accounts
Slipshod budget
\$216,000 deficit
City's credit shaky
Low wages
Unfair assessments
Six millions of dollars of
taxes let off
Unjust taxes
1900 street car franchise
steal

NOW

The reason why they
cannot come back:

Emil Seidel
Charles Whitnall
Carl P. Dietz
Unquestioned honesty
Municipal ownership
Municipal exhibit
Corporations' held to their
contracts
Paving fraud halted
Inventory
City's finances untangled
Scientific budget
Tax dodgers on the mat
A surplus
City's credit restored and
established
Union labor conditions
Municipal light plant
started

Readjustment of taxation
Model franchise

Bureau of Bridges and Public Buildings

The Bureau of Bridges and Public Buildings was organized late in 1910 and Mr. L. J. Klug placed at its head. This bureau is responsible to the Commissioner of Public Works for the design, construction, operation and maintenance of all bridges in the city and of all public buildings outside the direct control of the School Board, Museum and Library Board.

In addition to the above, this bureau also handles the work of docking, dredging and harbor improvements, as well as the south side and northwest side track elevation work.

All of the above work was executed in 1911 by the Bureau of Bridges and Public Buildings, its organization consisting of the following employees:

Administration	Salary Per Annum
Supt. of Bureau of Bridges & Public Bldgs..	\$2,500.00
Architectural Draftsman	1,800.00
Asst. Architectural Draftsman.....	900.00
Structural Draftsman	1,800.00
Stenographer	720.00
Timekeeper	720.00
Total supplies	440.00

Some of these employes worked only a part of the year, and the total cost of administration for the year was.....\$7,000.00

Maintenance of Movable Bridges

1 Field Superintendent\$1,800.00 per annum

1 Electrician	840.00 per annum
Total salaries for Iron Workers...	\$3,030.00
Total salaries for Carpenters.....	6,690.00
Total salaries for Painters.....	2,380.00
Total salaries for miscellaneous work	730.00
	————— \$15,470.00
Total material for repairs.....	7,290.00
	—————
Total	\$22,760.00

Operation of Movable Bridges

12 Bridge Tenders at \$840.00 per year.....	\$10,080.00
71 Bridge Tenders at 720.00 per year.....	51,120.00
Bridge Tenders' Vacations.....	1,640.00
	—————
	\$62,840.00
Total supplies	3,600.00
	—————
Total	\$66,440.00

Summary:

Bridge Maintenance	\$22,760.00
Bridge Operation	66,440.00
	—————
Grand total	\$89,200.00

Total number of openings for all MOVABLE BRIDGES, 95,840.

Average cost per opening of bridge, 93 cents.

Bridge having maximum number of openings per year is the one at East Water street, which opened 16,936 times in 1911.

Operation and Maintenance of Stationary Bridges and Viaducts

9 Bridge Sweepers at \$600.00....	\$ 5,400.00
Ironworkers	1,670.00
Carpenters	5,550.00
Painters	7,960.00
Miscellaneous	3,520.00
	————— \$24,100.00
Total materials	13,610.00
	—————
Total	\$37,710.00

Natatoria and Bathing Beaches

Maintenance of Natatoria and Bathing Beaches:

Total amount spent for repairs and replacements,
\$7,330.00.

Extensive repairs and replacements were made at
the West Side and Northwest Side Natatoria:

West Side	\$4,000.00
N. W. Side (still in process).....	2,400.00

Operation of Natatoria:

Four (4) Natatoria, each supplied with 1 superintendent, 2 assistant superintendents, 1 fireman and 1 matron. The Northwest Side Natatorium has 1 extra fireman, on account of extra firing required for the library, which is a part of building. The total salaries for all Natatoria per annum equals \$15,920.00; total attendance for year 1,150,000 (including men, women and children).

Total cost of operation and maitenance, \$31,750.00.

Average cost per capita for total yearly attendance, 276-100 cents, or about $2\frac{3}{4}$ cents. This, of course, does not include interest on investment and depreciation on buildings.

Total cost of Natatoria.....\$163,880.00

McKinley Park Bath House and South Shore Bathing Pavilion

The cost of operating the Bathing Beaches was \$2,360.00, and the cost of maintenance of Bathing Beaches was \$480.00.

No records of attendance were kept. A method is being worked out at present whereby such records can be obtained during the coming season.

The cost of McKinley Park Bath House and South Shore Bathing Pavilion was \$16,000.00.

CITY HALL

Engine Room (7 employees)

Total salaries	\$ 6,400.00	
Total supplies	10,000.00	
Total repairs	2,500.00	
	—————	\$18,920.00

Elevators (5 employees)

Total salaries	\$ 3,900.00	
Total repairs	800.00	
New signals	1,025.00	
	—————	\$ 5,785.00

MUNICIPAL STORAGE BUILDING

Cost of this building.....	\$35,000.00
Cost of operating for 1911.....	1,500.00

COMFORT STATION

(On 6th St. Viaduct, at Canal St.)

This Comfort Station was opened to the public on August 21, 1911. The concession in connection with same was rented to a party at a salary of \$15.00 per month. The city maintained the building and furnished all supplies. The station was well patronized and kept open from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M. daily. The cost of the building was \$2,100.00.

SUMMARY

Total cost of City Hall, Natatoria, Bath Houses, Storage Building and Comfort Station, \$1,442,000.00.

Total cost of all bridges and buildings enumerated, \$4,783,000.00.

Note.—This includes the cost of the grounds for buildings.

HARBOR MASTER

The Harbor Master has charge of the supervision of inner-harbor and has police power to move any boats which interfere with navigation. He is provided with a gasoline launch, and the total cost of his salary and the maintenance of boat amounted to \$1,725.00 for the year 1911.

DREDGING

The total cost of dredging for the season of 1911 amounted to \$24,315.52. This work was started May, 1911, and ended December, 1911. The total number of cubic yards dredged was 180,115, at 13½ cents per cubic yard. The work was subject to the inspection of the Bureau of Bridges and Public Buildings. An inspector was appointed for the season and proper reports of progress were submitted.

Boats as large as 60 feet beam and 600 feet length and drawing 19 feet of water are using the rivers, and this requires additional depth of water.

TRACK ELEVATION

The south side track elevation work received considerable attention during 1911, and the statements of the Railroad Commission at the last hearing in Madison in December, 1911, indicate that an order covering the execution of this work will be issued in the near future. The total cost of the work would perhaps aggregate \$3,000,000.00, and its consummation will have a most important bearing upon the transportation problem of the city. Nothing definite has resulted

in the Northwest Side Track Elevation, although several important public hearings have been held before the Railroad Commission.

NEW WORK

The following is a list of the new work started in 1911. Some of this work has not yet been completed. In every case all plans and specifications for the work were drawn by the Bureau of Bridges and Public Buildings:

Oneida St. Bascule Bridge.....	\$97,000.00
Oneida St. Pontoon (foot bridge)	3,000.00
Chicago Avenue Reinforced Concrete Bridge	7,000.00
Fourth Avenue Reinforced Concrete Bridge	3,200.00
Fifth Avenue Reinforced Concrete Bridge	3,350.00
Clinton Street Protection Pier..	5,800.00
Protection piling at various bridges	8,000.00
Extensive repairs to 16th St. Viaduct, side approach.....	6,000.00
Iron stairway Holton St. Viaduct	590.00
Southwest Side Natatorium.....	52,000.00
Isolation Hospital, 18th and Mitchell	70,000.00
South Shore Bath House.....	11,500.00
Comfort Station (6th St. Viad.).	2,000.00
Locker Building at Incinerator Plant	2,600.00
Scale House at Incinerator Plant	900.00
Power House at Incinerator Plant	11,500.00
Completion of Greenfield Sanitarium	2,500.00
New scale at Buffalo and Jackson Streets	300.00
Oil Houses at Humboldt, 16th and 34th Streets.....	3,500.00
14th Ward Engine House	16,000.00

20th Ward Engine House	21,000.00	
West Side Natatorium remodel'g	4,000.00	
Northwest Side Natatorium re- modeling	2,400.00	
Partitions and remodeling 8th floor City Hall	5,700.00	
Elevator signals	1,025.00	
New switchboard, Engine Room, City Hall	1,100.00	
Johnson Emergency Hospital Fire Escape	285.00	
Chestnut St. Protection Pier....	6,600.00	
New boiler, South Side Police Station	600.00	
	————	\$349,450.00

In connection with this report we mention the fact that a great deal of work which in former years was done by formal contract was executed in 1911 by direct employment. This procedure would, of course, cause increases in the bureau's payrolls. The following comprises work of this nature and gives the cost of labor involved:

Wrecking old Oneida St. swing bridge.....	\$ 954.00
Oneida Street Foot Bridge.....	1,180.00
16th St. Viaduct reconstruction (completion..	1,130.00
Drawing plans for buildings.....	2,210.00
Remodeling West Side Natatorium.....	579.00
Oil Houses.....	286.00
Greenfield Sanatorium.....	218.00
McKinley Park Bath House.....	223.00
Babies' Pavilion.....	115.00
Partitions, 8th and 9th floors, City Hall.....	1,700.00
City Hall repairs.....	1,110.00
Comfort Station.....	110.00
Cement work, First Ave. Bridge.....	76.00
Total.....	\$9,891.00

The item of \$2,210.00 for drawing plans for buildings covers the entire cost of preparation of plans and specifications for the following buildings:

Southwest Side Natatorium.....	\$ 52,000.00
Isolation Hospital	70,000.00
South Shore Bath House.....	11,500.00
Comfort Station	2,000.00
Locker Building, Incinerator Plant.....	2,600.00
Scale House, Incinerator Plant.....	900.00
Power House, Incinerator Plant.....	11,500.00
Completion of Greenfield Sanatorium.....	2,500.00
<hr/>	
Total	\$153,000.00

If this work had been designed by architects the fees to be paid would have amounted to 5 per cent. of \$153,000.00, or \$7,650.00, whereas the actual amount paid out in salaries was only \$2,210.00, netting a saving of \$5,440.00. In addition to this saving I believe that the work has been prosecuted far more effectively than if it had been done in the usual way by architects. In every case where direct employment has been used, more effective work has resulted, as well as economy.

Asphalt Repair Plant—A Beginning of Direct Employment

The Social-Democrats, as is well known, favor direct employment in all public work. They were blocked in the effort to apply this principle in street construction work by the minority. They did succeed, however, in introducing the principle in a limited way in the asphalt repair work.

The city already owned a small asphalt plant, very insignificant, in fact. Its maximum capacity was about forty-five yards a day.

The Socialists put F. W. Wilson in charge of this plant, and he has shown what a good man, working on good principles, can do for the city. Some 8,807 yards of asphalt was laid in the city streets. The total cost was \$8,661, or about 99 cents a square yard.

Asphalt Repair Plant--Capacity 45 yards per Day



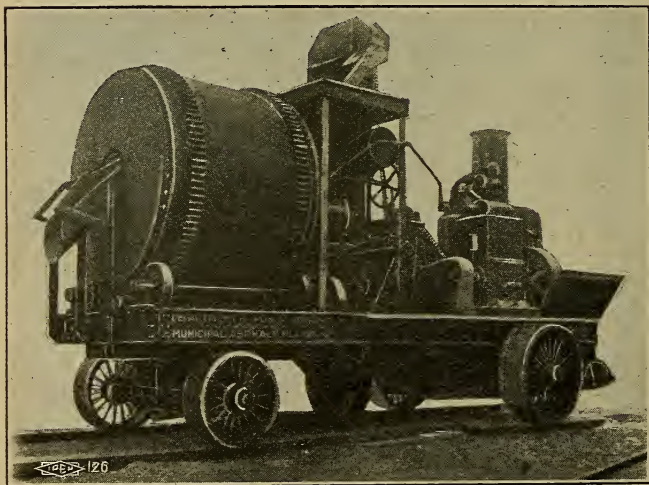
Wilson Made it Save the City \$8,000

Of this, however, about 3,588 yards were laid for various corporations and individuals. This was charged for at the rate of \$1.50 per square yard, bringing a total revenue of \$5,382.42. The former price had been \$2 per square yard. Thus these individuals and corporations were saved 50 cents per square yard on the work done for them, while the city, on the other hand, was making a profit. This profit operated to reduce the expense of asphalt repair work.

The total expense for operating this small plant was \$8,661.04; deducting the revenue derived from plumbers and public service corporations, leaves a net expense to the city of \$3,279.58. Total number of yards patched in the city, due to wear and tear of traffic, was 5,219, which makes an average cost of 64½ cents per square yard.

Thus this little plant has demonstrated in a simple way the practicability of the plan of the Socialists for direct employment. And this fine showing is made by a plant with a maximum capacity of forty-five square yards per day! The new plant just constructed, and about to be put into service, has a capacity of from 750 to 1,000 yards per day. We anticipate that the price of repairing pavements will go far below 64½ cents per square yard.

The New Municipal Asphalt Repair Plant



Capacity 1000 Yards Per Day

City Engineer's Department

This department is under process of reorganization. At the present it is in charge of Mr. Joseph Mesiroff, one of Milwaukee's most competent engineers.

Mr. Mesiroff has charge of the engineering features

of a number of different departments and is co-ordinating and improving them all.

The Sewerage System

Some of the territory that has been annexed to the city as far back as twelve and fifteen years ago has had no sewerage facilities until this last year.

The following table shows the construction work done during 1910 and 1911, as compared with that of the previous year before the Socialists came in:

Year	Miles	Cost	Cost of inspection	Cost of insp. per 1,000 ft.
1909	4.6	\$ 80,245.44	\$3,137.50	\$128.00
1910	9.26	150,390.78	5,595.10	114.40
1911	11.15	171,820.96	7,322.00	124.00

This table shows that there were $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of sewers built in 1909; in 1910 nearly twice as much work was done, or 9.26 miles; in 1911 still more improvements were made, or 11.15 miles.

And, besides, the work under the Socialist administration was done more cheaply than formerly; even the construction per thousand feet was less than formerly. Here again is evidence that the present administration has been economical in doing this work; that it has done a great deal more work than was done before, and that it has done it better.

The prospective work for 1912 has been carefully planned. It will not be possible to do as much for the people in the outskirts of the city as is desirable, but there will probably be from 30 per cent to 50 per cent more work in 1912 than in 1911, as much as is necessary to satisfy the people in the outskirts of the city.

Aside from this work, \$265,000 was provided in the budget for special sewerage work. That is, in 1912 \$265,000 will be spent on the tunnel that will ultimately, when completed, flush the Menomonee river with its canals in the same manner that the Kinnickinnic and Milwaukee rivers are cleaned, and will be an inestimable benefit to the city of Milwaukee in general.

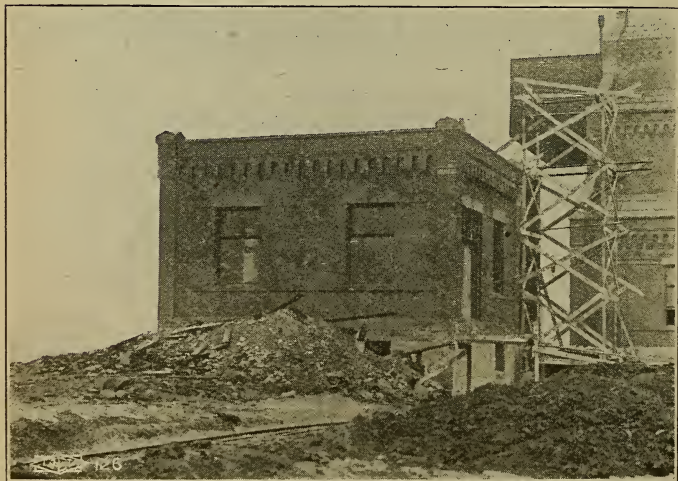
Auxiliary Lighting Plant

In order to utilize the steam that is being wasted in the garbage plant, it was decided to place one of the steam turbine units of the lighting plant at the garbage incinerator and use this steam for producing power. This power is to be used to operate the Milwaukee river flushing station at McKinley Park, also to operate about 300 arc lamps on the east side. The building of this auxiliary plant is now completed, the foundations for the machinery built, and the machinery is now being installed and will be in operation within sixty days.

Municipal Lighting Plant

All designs and specifications for the municipal lighting plant are completed, contracts let for the ma-

The First Instalment—Nearing Completion



Milwaukee Municipal Light Plant

chinery, and the building will soon be under construction. This plant will be up-to-date, consisting of steam turbines, surface condensers, water tube boilers and Taylor underfeed stokers. It will be the most economical plant as regards first cost and the most efficient and reliable plant to operate.

Street Lamps

Street lamps are now under consideration, and no lamps that are less than 1,600 candlepower will be considered by the city of Milwaukee, although the lamps that are at the present time being used throughout the city are not more than between 500 and 700 candlepower. Some of these lamps will appear on the downtown corners. This is done in order to give the lamps a practical as well as a scientific test. It will also show by comparison what we are getting now and what we are going to get in the way of lighting, when the city acquires its own lighting plant.

BIG MONEY FOR THE CITY IN MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

From Sir Henry Fowler's Return of Reproductive Undertakings in England, brought up to the 31st day of March, 1902, it appears, taking 193 water works, 97 gas works, 102 electricity supplies, and 45 tramways, that they earned an average net profit (after the payment of interest, depreciation and debt repayment) of \$2,786,383. These same enterprises have reduced their indebtedness out of earnings to the extent of \$60,000,000, and have \$18,000,000 more in their sinking fund. Certainly, from the taxpayers' point of view, municipal ownership is not a failure.—[Quoted in *The American Political Science Review* of May, 1907, Volume 1, No. 3.]

Milwaukee County

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES—THEIR RECORD

In this campaign members of the County Board must also be elected.

The Social-Democratic party has a candidate for supervisor in every district.

It is necessary, therefore, that the work of the Social-Democrats in the administration of the affairs of the Milwaukee government should be considered. In this, as everywhere else, the Social-Democrats have been making noteworthy records for progress and efficiency.

The County Board of Supervisors

First of all, as pointed out in our platform, the control of the county and city administration by the Social-Democrats has brought the two bodies into complete co-operation. The two bodies work together steadily to the one common end—the welfare of the people. Such a situation is an immense advantage to the taxpayers of both the city and the county.

All the work of the various departments is under the direction of the County Board, of course. The work the departments do reflects the efficiency that has been established under the influence of the Social-Democratic control of the Board of Supervisors. But aside from the accomplishments of the various departments, to which reference will be made farther on, there are several achievements of the County Board that should be given special mention.

The establishment of the Milwaukee County School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy is in itself a striking and notable achievement. This school affords opportunity to at least 500 students for the study of the problems of economic conditions of rural and suburban life.

Special mention should be made of the work of the County Board with reference to the Milwaukee House of Correction.

Perhaps the most important improvement in this direction is the new spirit in which the whole problem of the delinquents is handled—the modern and scientific treatment of the prisoners.

But in the arrangement and administration of the House of Correction notable improvements have been made. Among them the following may be mentioned:

1. A new receiving room for the prisoners.
2. A new laundry room.
3. Various additions to the factory building, including a bending room for chair material.
4. A new refrigerator, which enables the management to purchase meats and other perishable foods in large quantities.
5. A storeroom for factory supplies.
6. Large and convenient toilet facilities outside and adjacent to the factory building. For over forty years the unsanitary and repulsive bucket system had been used in the House of Correction.
7. Shower baths in the women's department to replace the old-fashioned bathtub.
8. The much needed and improved enlargement in the hospital department.
9. Improvements in the factory. A number of improvements have been made in the factory where the inmates are employed, including a new engine in the laundry, additional work benches, a drill press, and sanding machine.

The following table shows the increase and the output of the factory.

Chairs sold during 1909.....	117,855
Chairs sold during 1910.....	121,804
Chairs made during 1909.....	116,346
Chairs made during 1910.....	120,489

The County Clerk

The county clerk has turned into the county treasury fees amounting to \$2,172.57 which were formerly kept by the clerk and his appointees.

Obsolete methods in the issuance of county orders have been discarded and a new labor and time saving system installed.

New and up-to-date inventory and a modern system of checking stationery have made careless and haphazard buying an impossibility.

Not one single piece of printing has been done which does not bear the union label; while the county clerk has been partly responsible for the organization of union shops for bookbinders and lithographers.

Courteous and prompt attention has been given to the public, with the result of manifest appreciation on the part of the people.

Register of Deeds

The change of the ward assessors in the city made it necessary to change the former system of tract indices. Accordingly the County Board authorized the register of deeds to make the necessary change. This work has been completed without extra help. A careful estimate based on charges made for such work by former officials indicates that this would have cost the county between \$8,000 and \$10,000.

While the number of men employed in this department of the county government is the same as in 1910, the volume of work has considerably increased. For example, the number of papers recorded increased from 31,892 in 1910 to 33,317 in 1911. The total receipts increased from \$26,582.90 in 1910 to \$28,032.30 in 1911.

The custom of depositing these receipts so as to draw interest and then turning the interest fund over to the county treasurer quarterly has saved the county \$71.40. This is the first time this has ever been done.

If you want careful attention to public duty, vote the Social-Democratic ticket.

The Coroner

The following table will give some idea of the increased efficiency and activities of the Coroner's Department:

Comparison of work between the present administration and former administration, from January 1, 1910, to January 1, 1911, with that of January 1, 1911, to January 1, 1912.

Present Administration

Former Years

146 post-mortem examinations by coroner and his physicians.

None by coroner and staff.

75 pathological examinations by coroner and his physicians.

None by coroner and staff.

7 chemical analyses by coroner and his physicians.

None by coroner and staff.

4 toxicological examinations by coroner and his physicians.

None by coroner and staff.

10 bacteriological examinations by coroner and his physicians.

None by coroner and staff.

1 blood examination by the coroner and his physicians.

Done at Chicago and paid to outside physician by Milwaukee County.

3,057 patients treated at the House of Correction by coroner and his physicians.

Paid to outside physicians.

173 patients treated at the county jail by coroner and his physicians.

Paid to outside physicians.

50 examinations for district attorney's office, rape and bastardy cases, done by coroner and his physicians.

Paid to outside physicians.

25 visits to court where medical expert testimony was given.

Paid to outside physicians.

Special attention has been given by the Coroner's Department to industrial, street car and railroad accidents. The following table shows in a most striking manner the difference between the old method of handling these matters and the present Social-Democratic manner. The work is done thoroughly; juries are summoned where required, whereas before not a single jury was summoned; the same with regard to the district attorney, and particularly with regard to the negligence cases. Negligence was shown under the old regime in not a single case. And no recommendations were made except in two.

1911

	Railroad	St. Car	Industrial	Total
Number of cases.....	59	24	51	134
Av. number witnesses per inquest.....	5½	7	6	...
Jury.....	5	9	18	32
District atty. called..	5	9	13	27
Av. pages testimony.	39	53	58⅔	1402
Negligence shown....	18	10	25	53
Recommendations ...	11	2	6	19

1910—for 10 months

	Railroad	St. Car	Industrial	Total
Number of cases.....	41	25	39	105
Av. number witnesses per inquest.....	4½	6	4	...
Jury.....	None	None	None	None
District atty. called..	None	None	None	None

Av. pages testimony.	18½	26⅓	26⅓	71
Negligence shown....	None	None	None	None
Recommendations ...	None	None	2	2

A saving of not less than \$5,500 a year was effected in the coroner's office as a result of having physicians there rather than engaging outside physicians as heretofore.

A purchasing department was established, which, as is always the case, resulted in the notable saving shown by the following table:

Purchasing Supplies

Prices under old administration	Prices under new administration
Coal, \$8 per ton.	Coal, \$7 per ton.
Hay, \$22 per ton.	Hay, \$18.50 per ton.
Oats, 39 cents per bu.	Oats, 36 cents per bu.
Liquid soap, \$1.50 per gallon.	Liquid soap, \$1.30 per gallon.
Window cleaning, \$2.50 per cleaning.	Window cleaning, \$1.50 per cleaning.
Ice for office use, 50 cents per cwt.	Ice for office use, 35 cents per cwt.

CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT

The clerk of the circuit court has collected and paid over to the county treasurer the sum of \$2,163.50 in fees derived from the issuing of naturalization papers.

This is more than double the amount ever collected before and still represents only one-half of the total amount collected. The other half goes to the Federal Government.

A new and up-to-date system of bookkeeping has replaced the antiquated and cumbersome system that formerly prevailed. The accounts then were posted from the day cash book into four different account books. All entries are now made in a cash book and

ledger only, so arranged as to give automatic day balances.

Where formerly certificate blanks were kept in loose form, they are now bound in book form, leaving stubs when issued. This affords a complete check on all certificates issued and on the moneys collected in fees.

In this, as in every department, all fees are now paid over to the county treasurer. And besides, careful accounting is kept of all money deposited in the banks, and the interest on such deposits is also turned into the county treasury.

In short, the policy of the county administration is to retain nothing in the way of fees or emoluments of any kind.

THE COUNTY SHERIFF

The Social-Democratic administration in the Sheriff's office made an excellent showing in the collection of delinquent personal taxes during the year just past. The total amount of money thus collected and paid into the county treasury amounted to \$6,353.33, which exceeds the largest amount collected and turned over by any of the last three preceding administrations by \$936.37—nearly \$1,000.

The work entailed in making this collection will be better understood and appreciated by the fact that the number of delinquents on the tax roll aggregated about 3,300, scattered all over the county, and that the great majority of the collections are made in small amounts, ranging from 44 cents to 88 cents and \$1.32 to \$1.76. The work of tax collection is done by the deputy sheriffs; each man is assigned to a certain district and the collecting is done at times when they are not otherwise engaged in court work, special assignments, or the serving of papers.

Other improvements have been introduced under the management of the present sheriff. Among them

may be mentioned the new arrangement of hours and service by which each deputy gets one day off in eighteen. Another improvement is in the handling of the feeding of prisoners.

The county exercises careful economy in the handling of the people's money—Vote the straight Social-Democratic ticket.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

The Social-Democratic conception of the legal departments is also different from that prevailing among the old party officials.

The Social-Democrats would make the legal departments the friends and helpers of the people.

This is well illustrated by the work of the district attorney's office. Not a day passes but some one burdened with trouble wends his way to the county "trouble office" to lay before the district attorney his grievance.

From the seamstress who cannot collect her wages for sewing the dress to be worn by "my lady" at the next charity ball, to the man who cannot get along with his neighbor, or who loses his limb in the fields of industry, advice is given and such aid rendered as is possible for the district attorney to render.

The district attorney is the county's lawyer, the legal adviser of all its officers. But he is more than that under the Social-Democratic conception. He is the helper of the people.

The present district attorney's office has handled a large increase in the number of cases tried and done it without an increase of force.

The famous union labor case, which was begun by the district attorney's office in July, 1907, had been continued forty-seven different times.

It dragged along through the court for three and a half years, during two administrations.

The present force brought the case on for trial July 7, 1911, and the three defendants were convicted and fined.

The case was appealed to the supreme court, fought to a successful issue and fully disposed of within seven months.

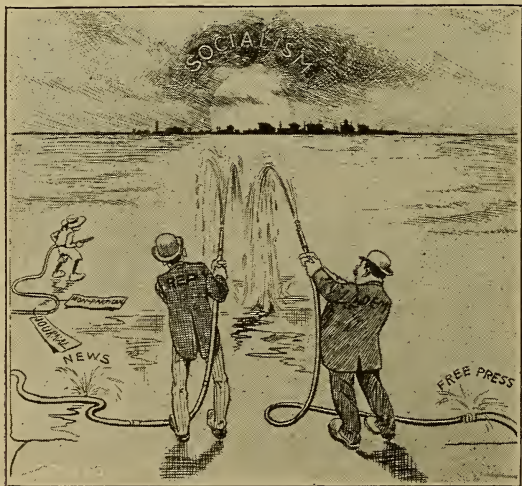
Thus efficiency, economy and consideration for the welfare of the people are combined in the work of the district attorney's force.

County Treasurer

The county treasurer's office has been a busy one during the present administration. It handled more than one-third of the total amount of inheritance tax collected in the whole state of Wisconsin. It handled 19,000 more delinquent tax matters than was ever handled before. And yet the force found time to introduce a number of improvements, such as the new system of duplicate tax bills.

Honesty and efficiency have characterized the work in this department as in all the others.

They Love Darkness Rather than Light



How Our Critics Appear to Us

OBSTACLES AND OBSTRUCTIVE TACTICS USED AGAINST THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION

In judging of the work of the Social-Democratic administration in Milwaukee one should bear in mind the tremendous difficulties that it has had to encounter.

At least three lines of legal entrenchments have had to be overcome on almost every proposition that the administration has undertaken.

The opposition entrenches itself, first, behind charter difficulties; then behind state laws, or, if the laws do not assist it, rushes to the state legislature at Madison and hurries them through and finally resorts to unconstitutional proceedings and other technical delays through the courts.

Charter Difficulties

Milwaukee is still governed by a charter passed by the state legislature in 1874. This charter has been amended, to be sure, from time to time. Accordingly, the administration found itself hindered or delayed in many directions in trying to carry out its program.

For example, the effort to introduce the principle of direct employment in street work under the charter required a three-fourths vote of all the members of the Common Council. The Socialists did not have this required majority, and were, therefore, unable to carry out the plan for the present.

Again, the administration proposed to buy certain tracts of land, use portions of it for park purposes and the balance to be platted and sold or rented to the workmen for homes. The purpose was to secure this revenue producing property as a means of increasing the resources of the city, as well as relieving the congestion of population. But the charter does not permit it.

So, too, with the plan to establish a department of

public recreation to have charge of the playgrounds, social centers and other means of public amusements.

Thus many of the plans that would bring relief to the people are hindered and delayed by reason of the charter limitations. That is one line of obstacles to which the opposition always resorts in holding back the work of the administration.

Restrictive State Laws

A second line of difficulties is presented by the state laws. Such trivial matters, for example, as the wish to consolidate the office of city treasurer and water registrar are not permissible under the state laws. It is hard to understand why a city should not be permitted to do so simple and obvious a thing as this. The functions are similar and the change would mean a saving of from four to five thousand dollars per year to the city. But the state laws do not permit it and that ends it.

Again, the present administration has made a determined effort to make the rich and the corporations pay their just share of taxes. For this purpose tax experts were engaged, who in a few days found eight millions of dollars' worth of property which had escaped taxation. The tax sharks, however, flew to the courts and secured an injunction before the property could be placed on the tax rolls of the city. An attempt was made to secure the passage of an act in the legislature that would make it possible for the city to engage these experts further, but, of course, the measure was defeated.

Efforts to secure legislation to permit the city to embark in various lines of municipal ownership were also defeated in the state legislature. Thus the opposition holds the city back by shackles forged in the state legislature.

The Courts

But, most of all, perhaps the courts are resorted to by the capitalistic interests in obstructing the work of

the administration. The list of cases brought against the administration is almost astonishing. Almost from the very first hour the Social-Democratic officials have been hampered, harrassed and hindered by court proceedings. Every conceivable technicality has been taken advantage of to bring a suit or an injunction against some Socialist official.

Among the most notable of these cases are the following:

1. The famous Mullen case, in which suit was brought against the administration to prevent it from reorganizing the Board of Public Works. Judge Eschweiler's decision in this matter, if it had been maintained, would have completely disorganized the Public Works Department of the city.

2. The tax ferret case, in which the administration was enjoined from engaging tax experts.

3. Mandamus proceedings brought against the Social-Democratic tax commissioner to prevent the dismissal of certain tax assessors. This was a part of the effort to maintain the old policy of crooked assessments.

4. Quo warranto proceedings to annul the redistricting of the city wards, brought by Tom Neacy. Case pending.

5. Proceedings brought in court to prevent the extension of time for the payment of taxes.

6. A threat to institute injunction proceedings against the County Board to prevent that body from furnishing money for penny lunches in the public schools.

7. Perhaps as desperate a measure as was ever resorted to by politicians in Milwaukee was that by which Rucker was driven out of town.

8. The Carney charges against certain members of the administration with reference to the proposed park land purchase was another form of court proceedings illustrating the desperate straits to which the opposi-

tion is driven in trying to get something that will embarrass the administration. The charges, of course, did not last in court for much more than ten minutes. But they serve the purpose of obstructive legal tactics.

9. The Braun resolution calling upon the city attorney to begin suit against various officials to recover salaries alleged to be illegally paid, was another case of court procedure proposed to embarrass the administration.

In fact, it seems to have been the determination of the opposition to block every possible method that the administration made if there was any chance on the slightest technicality on any point.

Obstructive Tactics of the Minority

And finally the few Republicans and Democrats that are left in the city council constitute a minority that has under the charter considerable power of obstruction. There are a number of measures that require a three-fourths vote and several that require a two-thirds vote to pass. And seven members can lay a matter over for two weeks.

The obstructive tactics resorted to by this minority have been too numerous to mention. Among them may be mentioned the following:

Delayed the redistricting of the city.

Voted against and finally killed wage and salary revision.

Agitated against street car terminal project.

Opposed raising the rate of interest on bonds, which, if it had succeeded, would have made the bonds of the city unsalable.

Fought for years against the use of union label.

Fought and voted against resolution expressing sympathy for Allied Printing Trades Council in its fight with the newspapers for the label.

Fought against the consolidation of the fire and police alarm systems.

Opposed and fought against nearly every appointment that the Social-Democrats have made.

Blocked the plan for direct employment by the city.

Voted against the bills presented to the state legislature to give the city the right to embark in various projects for municipal ownership, thereby hindering the administration in its municipal ownership measures.

Delayed the isolation hospital bonds.

These are a few of the obstructive tactics of the minority.

Other Obstructionists

And finally, as though the above were not a sufficient line of obstructive tactics, the heads of various departments and boards have also taken a hand in helping the opponents of the present administration in trying to block the way.

For example, the chief of the Fire Department and the chief of the Police Department fought the consolidation of the police and fire alarm systems bitterly and steadily at every possible point for eighteen months.

The chief of police also fought the granting of extra "offs" for the policemen.

The Public School Board refused to co-operate with the administration in the budget exhibit, being the only body in the city government that did not make a display. So that the board that receives the most of the people's money failed to co-operate in this effort to show how the taxpayers' money is spent.

The chief of police positively refused to use the new police ambulance bought for him by the Purchasing Department.

The tax commissioner not only refused to help the administration carry out its policy of making the rich and the big corporations pay their just share of taxes, but steadily refused to co-operate in this direction. In some cases he even refused to obey the law when it was clearly pointed out to him. It was the old policy of grind the poor and favor the rich. Furthermore, the

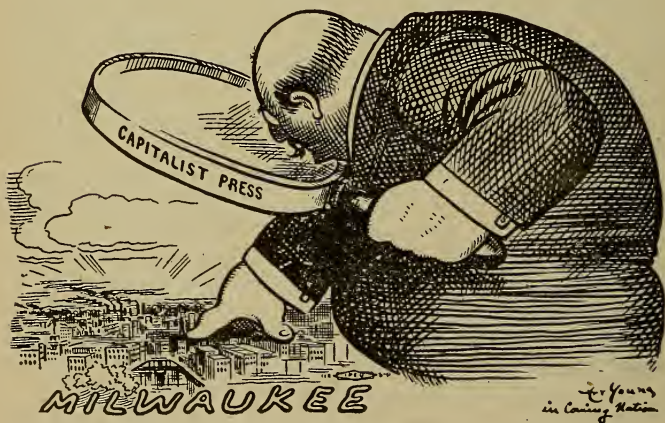
assessors whom the Social-Democratic tax commissioner removed have appealed to the courts and are fighting for their jobs. They propose to keep up the old methods if possible.

Such have been the obstructive tactics of the opposition.

Without any constructive program of their own; unable to offer any program whatever for the improvement of our municipal government; and utterly without any plans for the bettering of the condition of the people, the opposition has confined itself to obstructive tactics.

They have nothing to offer themselves. They have tried to block those who have.

Our Critics



"Aha! Aha! I see a fly speck on the city hall. What are you Socialists going to say about that? Aha!"

A Few Criticisms of the Social-Democratic Administration Briefly Answered

1. It is charged that the Social-Democratic administration has greatly increased taxes.

ANSWER. Untrue. The tax rate is nearly 4 cents on the thousand dollars less this year than last. If some pay more taxes than they paid last year, it is because others have been let off with less. And this is due to the manipulation of the assessments by the Rose Democratic tax commissioner, Frank B. Schutz. And, besides, if the taxdodgers paid their taxes, rates would be much lower. Furthermore, revenue producing enterprises would reduce, and, if desired, finally extinguish tax rates. So that the financial program of the Socialists will save the city enormous sums of money.

2. It is charged that the Socialists have ruined the credit of the city.

ANSWER. The bonds of the city have never had so many bidders and sold so well as at present. Contrast this with the condition before the Socialists came in. Mayor Rose, in his message of April 25, 1908, page 11, declared: "Through short sighted policy of the retiring comptroller, our municipal bonds have become unsalable. At the last offering not one bid was received—deplorable condition—must return to conservative business methods." That's what the Democrat Rose says of the Republican administration, and everybody knows that the Rose policy was certainly no better. So, then, as a matter of fact, the Socialists have actually redeemed the credit of the city.

3. It is charged that the Socialist administration of Milwaukee is driving capital from the city and creating an industrial depression.

ANSWER. Commercial reports, trade reviews, Chamber of Commerce reports, building inspector reports and reviews in the local press show that more capital was invested and more enterprises started in Milwaukee during 1910

than during any previous year; and that the first ten months of 1911 showed fifteen million dollars more new investments and improvements than the whole of 1910. In other words, the two years under a Social-Democratic administration have been the best two years in the history of the city. The following, taken from the Milwaukee Journal of October 6, 1911, is a sample of what might be reproduced from other papers and other dates:

New Capital Invested in Milwaukee in 1911

January 1 to April 7.....	\$14,216,000
April 7 to May 24.....	8,572,500
May 24 to July 14.....	2,786,000
July 14 to August 22.....	6,153,000
August 22 to October 5.....	1,610,050

Total.....\$33,347,550

Last preceding record, twelve months.....\$18,000,000

New capital continues to pour into Milwaukee's industries, as shown by the substantial gain in the capital invested in the city's manufactories and business ventures since August 22.

The rate of increase in the amount of treasure invested in business in Milwaukee continues as remarkable as ever. Since August 22 \$1,610,050 has been added to the invested capital of the city's business field, most of it new capital for new propositions:

It is charged that Dr. Kraft, the Social-Democratic health commissioner, is a fake—that he has no diploma.

ANSWER. He has three. Dr. Kraft has a diploma from the American College of Medicine of St. Louis; another from the Barnes Medical College of the same city, and a registered state certificate from the State Board of Health of Wisconsin and other states.

It is charged that there was a scarlet fever epidemic in the city, due to the incompetency of the Social-Democratic officials.

ANSWER. Simply untrue. There were 349 less cases under Kraft than under Bading. In neither case an epidemic.

It is charged that there was an epidemic of smallpox in the city, due to the incompetency of the Social-Democrats.

ANSWER. Denied. Only one case in Milwaukee in January, 1911, and that a non-resident; in February two, in March none; and none in April until toward the close of the month, when two were imported, one from Michigan and the other from St. Paul.

It is charged that the Socialists ignored sewerage problem—that the mayor withheld Sewerage Commission's report.

ANSWER. Untrue. Telegrams and letters from the mayor urging haste brought the report to the city about May 4, 1911, and was sent immediately to the council at its next meeting. The report has since been given due consideration and plans are developing for following out its suggestions.

Socialists said they would keep good men that were in office. But they have put out the good men to make places for their "comrades."

ANSWER. Denied. The good men have been kept. In the Treasurer's Department they kept Drew, the deputy; McLaughlin, first assistant; and Kuechle, bookkeeper. In the City Clerk's Department they kept Herman Schultz, first assistant; Emil Allee; and Charles Boyd, committee clerk, until the time of his resignation. In the Board of Public Works, kept John McGucken and promoted him to deputy. In Comptroller's Department, kept Louis Lieb-scher and Mr. Hauserman. In the City Attorney's Department, Miss Mathe and Mr. Hynskill were kept and two others were offered the opportunity to stay, but the offer was declined. The other employes in the department who were brought in are not Socialists. In Health Department, out of a total of fifty-nine men, all but eight have been kept. Of these eight, three medical assistants were asked to resign, as they were unwilling to give their entire time to the city's work. Three sanitary inspectors, one milk inspector and one clerk were discharged on account of intoxication, neglect of duty and insubordination.

It is charged that the Social-Democrats have increased the pay roll in the Public Works Department by \$35,000.

ANSWER. This charge can only be the wildest kind of a guess. If made against the administrative part of the department, it is a wild exaggeration. If made against the total pay roll of the city's employes working under the Department of Public Works, it is misleading.

The administration raised the wages of the common

laborers throughout the city from \$1.75 to \$2 per day. This did increase the pay roll, of course. It was intended that it should. The administration pleads guilty. Furthermore, the administration has raised the wages of all mechanics and skilled workmen to the trade union standard. This again has increased the pay roll. It was intended that it should. And the increase is even more than \$35,000, at that. So far the department certainly has increased the pay rolls. It has improved conditions of labor. It only regrets that it was unable to do more in this direction.

On the other hand, however, the charge of extravagance is absolutely denied. The increase in the expenditures in the Public Works Department is due: (1) To the fact that certain employes that had been on the pay roll in other departments were, in the reorganization, brought onto the pay roll under the Public Works Department. This accounts for \$2,000 increase in one case, but resulted immediately in the saving of \$7,000 to the city the first year; (2) certain branches of the work of the city were also brought over to the Public Works Department, as, for example, the collection of garbage and the incinerator plant, which were transferred from the Health Department to the Public Works Department; (3) and, finally, the pay roll in the department has been increased by the introduction of the principle of direct employment. In this way the city's pay roll has increased, but the city has saved the contractors' profits. Thus every move in this direction has meant actual economy to the city instead of extravagance, as charged.

It is charged that the present administration is more expensive than that of any previous year.

ANSWER. To a certain extent that is true. The Social-Democrats have raised wages, shortened hours, improved conditions of labor, paved more streets, appropriated more money for schools, been called up to provide more for police and fire protection, have extended the work of the Health Department, built new hospitals, assisted the child welfare work, the anti-tuberculosis commission—in short, have vastly increased the service of the city in the interests of the common welfare.

It would be absurd to suppose that all this could be done without to a certain extent increasing the expense of the administration. The city is growing. Its expenses increase. And every succeeding administration must be somewhat more expensive than the previous one, even if all are conducted on the same basis of efficiency.

Relatively speaking, however, the present administration is actually more economic and cheaper than any previous one. For the money it has spent it has done more for the people in the two years that it has been in power than previous administrations have done in twenty years.

It is charged that the Social-Democrats had to borrow \$1,130,000 from the bank in order to make up for their terrible extravagances.

ANSWER. Another illustration of the desperate methods resorted to by the critics. As a matter of fact, the city borrowed less money this year than ever before. The city borrowed \$750,000, and not \$1,130,000.

And, besides, this is a custom that has been forced upon the city by reason of a state law which provides that the taxes are not collected in advance, so that the money is spent before it is collected. Every year, therefore, the city is compelled to borrow money. Trust funds have been used when available, but that was never sufficient to cover the entire needs of the city, and the custom of borrowing money at a certain period in the year has been followed from time immemorial. No one ever thought of criticising the administration for doing this until now. The custom is not a desirable one, but cannot be avoided under the circumstances. In time we shall correct this evil also.

It is charged that the Social-Democrats repudiated the referendum.

ANSWER. The administration has not repudiated the referendum. But it does not propose to let the enemies of the referendum discredit it by forcing every trivial matter to the vote of the people. And especially it does not propose to permit any little group or clique of twenty-five or fifty individuals to involve the whole city in a general election, as was proposed by a few individuals recently.

The administration has stood for the principle of the referendum from the beginning, and will continue to stand for it to the end. But it stands for the referendum under conditions that will guarantee its reasonable and rational operation. Not less than 5 per cent of the total voting population is required by all direct legislation laws to initiate a referendum.

TERRIBLE TIMES IN MILWAUKEE

[The following appeared in the Wichita (Kan.) Beacon just before the last election there, in which the Socialists came near to carrying the city. This and

the following are reprinted just to show how ridiculous the enemies of Socialism can make themselves appear in their desperation to do something and say something against the cause.]

FROM MILWAUKEE

The Beacon prints herewith a letter from Milwaukee, which tells its own story. Socialism, which started out with the brightest possible prospects in Milwaukee less than a year ago, has filled the town with destitution. Two Milwaukee papers declare that there are more empty business houses in the city than ever before, and Victor Berger, the Socialist congressman, says there are 13,000 laborers out of work. Here comes the testimony of a resident of that city, in a private letter to a relative in Wichita. It is not written for political effect. The writer did not know that Wichita had the problem of Socialism before it. The letter was written the day before our primaries.

The letter is signed by Mrs. Anna Hoft. She is the wife of the manager of a wholesale tea and coffee house in Milwaukee. The letter follows:

Milwaukee, Wis., March 26, 1911.

Mollie, I sent you two socialistic papers and two anti-socialistic papers which they call cardinal. I hope you will never have a socialistic mayor, for it is one of the worst things we have ever had. Since we had this mayor there are 20,000 men out of work, and such a lot of houses are vacant. The flat just above us has been vacant seven months. My washerwoman's husband has been out of work a month. He worked in a coalyard and now there is no coal in the yards.

I am sending you a picture of a bomb shooting which caused the loss of a \$125,000 bridge. A store has also been blown up by the black hand; have had twenty-three fires in one day and seventeen the next. In some places horses' tongues have been cut out and their ears have been cut off and the police cannot find out who does it.

Arthur Manger's barn was burned with 41 horses in it, but we cannot find out who did it. The police are afraid to do anything because the Socialists do not believe in law. They are teaching revolution, and they claim that they do not interfere with religion, but read their papers and see what terrible things they say.

Mollie, I cannot tell you one-half how terrible times are here in Milwaukee. We are bothered with tramps every day. I know one lady who lives closer to the heart of the city than we do who was visited by fifteen tramps in a

single day. Since the socialists have been in power they have discharged everyone they could unless they were social democrats. It is politics all the way through. They do not seem to care whether a man is fit for a position so he is a socialist. They are trying their hardest to get their kind on the school board. They have three there now and need only five more to have full control. Their idea is for the taxpayers to pay for all the children's school books and they have no sympathy for the taxpayers at all.

I hope to hear from you soon, and want you to tell me what you think of our socialist bunch. Your cousin,
ANNA HOFT.

A MAYOR IN SHIRTSLEEVES. HOW SHOCKING!

[From the Denver Republican—April 6, 1911.]

Chief Terry Owens of the fire department returned yesterday from Milwaukee, where he attended a meeting of the executive board of the American Fire Chiefs' Association. He said the most interesting sight he saw in the city made famous by beer and Socialists was the Socialist mayor, Emil Seidel.

"Say, you ought to have seen him," said he, addressing Mayor Speer and an interested audience in the mayor's office yesterday afternoon. "His hair sticks out all over his head and he looks like a regular anarchist. The Milwaukee fire chief asked us if we wanted to see the mayor. We said, 'Sure.' He took us to the mayor's office and pretty soon a fellow appeared with his hair sticking out like a porcupine's quills. Honestly, he looked like a combination porcupine and anarchist. He was in his shirt-sleeves and wore black gauntlets over his cuffs."

WHAT "ANDY" SAID

About Us Once Upon a Time.

Andrew Gallagher, secretary of the Central Labor body of San Francisco, member of the grand jury and one of the most powerful men in the Labor party, which is in control in this city, was a visitor in Milwaukee recently.

"Your city is famous all over the country," said Mr. Gallagher, "on trains and everywhere else, from all classes of people one hears praise of Milwaukee's administration, and that is the reason I stopped off here on my way home from the A. F. of L. convention at St. Louis.

"Our papers in San Francisco are eager to print all the news they can get from Milwaukee. All over your Mayor Seidel is praised for his broad-minded, common horse-sense administration, and all agree that the Socialists are making good."

LABOR MEASURES

What the Social-Democratic Administration Has Done for Organized Labor and the Working Class

1. Raised the wages of all the city laborers from \$1.75 per day to \$2 per day, and thus fixed the minimum scale.

2. Established the trade union scale of wages for all skilled employes of the city.

3. Established the eight-hour workday by ordinance for all public employes, whether working for the city or by contractors employed by the city.

4. Union labor employed exclusively in all departments wherever mechanics are employed.

5. Raised the wages of 132 employes on the Sixteenth Street viaduct to the union scale.

6. Helped to settle the garment workers' strike.

7. Secured the union label on every piece of public printing.

8. Passed an engineers' license ordinance, for which the engineers' union had been fighting for twenty years. This ordinance forces every engineer to pass an examination, thereby elevating the conditions of the engineer and protecting the lives of thousands of working men and women against careless and incompetent workmen.

9. Passed an ordinance licensing every elevator operator in the city. This ordinance forces every operator to pass an examination, thereby elevating the conditions of the operator and protecting the lives of thousands of patrons of elevators every day against careless and incompetent workmen.

10. Under the county administration the Grand Avenue viaduct was built by union labor.

11. Through the influence of the Socialist members of the County Board of Supervisors the new County Agricultural School will be built by union labor in its entirety.

12. Through the influence of the City Purchasing Department the H. H. West and Siekert & Baum printing and bindery establishments were organized.

13. All horseshoeing done only in union shops by order of the Department of Public Works.

14. Secured an addition of two days "offs" for the policemen each month.

15. The new police and fire alarm posts are now being cast in a union shop and will bear the label of the Molders' International Union. And, incidentally, the posts cost \$10 apiece less than the next lowest bid of a non-union shop—thus saving the taxpayers \$3,000 on the 600 posts and giving us the union label besides.

16. Wherever possible, this administration has done the work of repair, remodeling and building by direct employment, employing union labor.

17. All sprinkling wagons are now repaired and painted directly by the city by union labor, and for the

The Awakening of Labor



first time in the history of the city they bear the union label.

18. All street refuse cans bear the label of the Sheet Metal Workers' and Painters' International Unions.

19. Every bridgetender in the city, numbering eighty-eight, organized, and where they formerly worked 72 hours to a shift, the majority are now employed on a twelve-hour shift, and all will be placed on a twelve-hour shift as soon as possible. An attempt was made to increase the wages, but this was defeated by the minority, Republicans and Democrats to a man voting to kill the increase. By a parliamentary trick they succeeded in laying the matter over for two weeks, thereby defeating the increase.

20. Every fireman, engineer, oiler, coal passer and helper in the city and county buildings now belongs to his respective union. Every man is now carrying a union card. And, besides, the men now have one day off in seven, something never before enjoyed, as they formerly worked seven days per week.

21. The C. F. Conway Company of Chicago bid on the asphalt street paving and was the successful bidder, but the administration was informed that this firm was fighting union labor in Chicago for the past three years. The administration succeeded in persuading this firm to yield to union demands and organized its men, not only in Milwaukee, but also in Chicago, thereby materially assisting the engineers and other trades in the street paving industry.

22. All elevator operators working for the city and county have been organized into a union known as Elevator Operators' Union No. 13803 and affiliated with the Federated Trades Council and the American Federation of Labor.

23. The elevator inspectors were induced to join the union of the elevator constructors of Milwaukee.

24. Garbage and ash collectors have been organ-

ized through the assistance of the administration.

25. This administration inaugurated a thorough and systematic factory inspection to insure steady improvement of sanitary conditions of labor.

26. Established a child welfare department to help in the problem of childhood through the teaching and assistance of mothers. Reports printed in all papers.

27. Established a tuberculosis commission to help the people in the fight against that dread disease.

Taxation

The Rate is Lower. But the Rich Pay Less while the Poor Pay More

As a matter of fact there are a great many people in Milwaukee whose taxes this year will be higher than last.

On the other hand there are a lot of people in Milwaukee whose taxes this year will be less than last. The Illinois Steel Trust, for example, will pay \$9,755 less this year than last. The Semet-Solvay Gas and Coke Company will pay \$5,217.26 less this year than last. The whole First ward is reduced. The people living there will pay \$70,000 less taxes this year than last. The Second ward is also reduced; so, also, are the Fifth ward, the Seventh ward, the Twelfth ward and others.

And speaking from the standpoint of these individuals and groups of people, one might claim that the taxes are greatly reduced this year.

But on the other hand thousands of people have had their taxes increased. Whole wards have been raised. The Twenty-second ward, for example, has been increased \$77,000. The Twenty-first ward has been raised \$43,000. And so have many others. So one cannot conclude from either set of facts as to the rate. The question is what is the final average—that

is the big fact, the essential truth. Some individuals and some sections of the city pay less, while other individuals and other sections pay more. What, then, is the average?

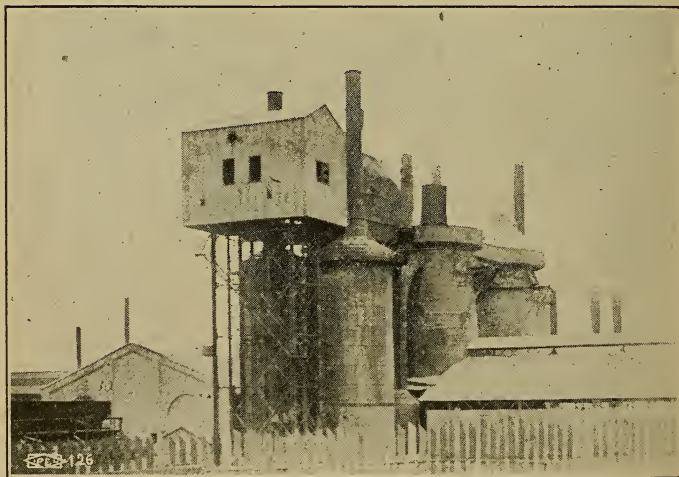
The average is a trifle lower. The tax rate is lower this year than last. The following are the rates of this year as compared to those of last:

Taxes Per Thousand Dollars of Assessed Valuation

	1910.	1911.
City	\$11.5491	\$11.6555
County	3.1761	3.1514
State	1.6079	1.4881
	-----	-----
Total	\$16.331	\$16.2950

Lower in 1911 by \$.0381 in the \$1,000.

The Illinois Steel Co. Pays \$9,755 Less Taxes



The Poor Have to Make It Up

Discrepancies in Last Year's Assessments

We have contended all along that this year's assessments were unfair and full of discriminations; that vast properties have been omitted from the assessment rolls entirely; that big properties have been so assessed as to enormously reduce their taxes, while small properties have been increased; that whole sections of the city have been favored, while others have been victimized. And we contend that all this has been done through the manipulation of the assessments, and that it has been done by this means alone. Among the discrepancies found, the following are the most glowing:

1. **Omitted Property.** In the first place, it is now positively known that there is an enormous amount of property that should have been put on the assessment rolls, that Schutz omitted entirely. The Hamburger case positively established the fact that Schutz had refused to put a \$650,000 property on the list. The omission of this property alone meant a loss of \$10,000 taxes to the city this year, and a total of \$40,000 for the three years omitted.

In addition to this a committee appointed by the Social-Democrats found over \$6,000,000 of personal property in monies, credits, stocks and bonds omitted from the tax roll in four estates alone. These were as follows, basing the value upon the right of the city to assess for three years back:

N. Hamburger Estate.....	\$2,400,000
M. Papendieck Estate.....	100,000
Charles Welch Estate.....	2,638,960
Hoel Camp Estate.....	1,105,740
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$6,244,700

2. **What the State Authorities Find.** Another line of evidence that shows the inefficiency and failure of the tax commissioner to find the property that should be assessed and bring it on the rolls is shown by the fact that while Mr. Schutz reports to us this year a total of only \$442,932,255 taxable property in Milwaukee, the state has estimated and assessed our part of the state tax upon the basis of \$486,304,282. In other words, Mr. Schutz fails to find \$43,370,027 which the state authorities find.

What the state found.....	\$486,304,282
What Schutz found.....	442,932,255
<hr/>	

Discrepancy..... \$43,372,027

3. **Intangible Properties.** And besides all that omitted

property mentioned above, the administration has contended that there are millions of dollars' worth of intangible property—monies, credits, etc., that have been omitted from the tax rolls. How much this amounts to it is almost impossible to say. But there is one line of evidence that is quite conclusive, and that is the estimate that the state authorities make. These men are not Socialists and can not be accused of being partial to our views. They found \$22,186,000 worth of intangible property in Milwaukee for the year 1910. The local assessors found only \$6,890,000. There is a discrepancy of \$15,296,000 on that item alone.

And we are convinced that there are many millions more than this. Evidence was presented before the state legislature in a brief submitted by J. L. O'Connor before the joint committee on finance, showing that there were in 200 cases a total of more than twelve millions of dollars in intangible property omitted from the assessment rolls in the city of Milwaukee. Had this property, or any considerable portion of it, been brought on the tax rolls by the tax assessors this year the burden of the people would not have been what it is.

Speaking of this effort of the Social-Democrats to bring this omitted property onto the tax roll, Mr. J. L. O'Connor said in a hearing before the state legislature:

"It is, however, due to the present administration of the city of Milwaukee to assert that it is the first administration which has ever listened to the complaints of those who have been wronged in this respect. Other administrations, either for personal, social or political reasons, have turned a deaf ear to the complaint of those who pleaded for equality and justice in taxation."

4. Building Inspector's Records Show Discrepancies. Another line of evidence that shows conclusively inefficiency and inequality of the assessments is shown by the building inspector's records. For example, a new eight apartment house recently built at Nineteenth and National Avenues was assessed this year at \$20,000.

The building inspector's records show that the permit taken out was for \$26,000. Here is a discrepancy of \$6,000 on this one building.

Another is the Stroh Building on Michigan Street, assessed at \$140,000.

The building inspector's records show that the permit taken out for the building was for \$150,000 and the permit for the elevators was for \$7,000, making a total of \$157,000. This shows a discrepancy of \$17,000.

Other cases by the score of this sort could doubtlessly be cited.

5. **Discrepancies as Shown by Sales of Property.** Another way to tell whether the assessments have been true or fair is to watch the prices at which properties sell and then compare those prices with the assessments. A number of big properties have been sold recently which give us a chance to make comparisons of this kind. Every one of them shows discrepancies and underassessment. For example, the Kelley store, now occupied by the Hurley & Riley Company, on Wisconsin Street, near the Iron Block, was recently sold under a court order for \$220,000. It was assessed at only \$186,000. There is a discrepancy in the assessment on this property alone of \$34,000. That means a loss to the taxpayers of \$554.88 on that property alone. Or, rather, it meant a shifting of that amount of taxes from the rich to the poor.

Again, the Mack Block was recently sold for \$625,000. The total assessment on this block was only \$520,000, a discrepancy of \$105,000 in the assessment.

The Sharp house, recently purchased by P. Cudahy at a reported price of \$75,000, was assessed at only \$39,000, a discrepancy of \$36,000 in the assessment. The total underassessment in these two cases amounts to \$141,000. And the tax lost to the city by the failure of proper assessment in these two cases would amount to \$2,298.30. This means that that amount of taxes has simply been shifted from those properties onto the shoulders of the small property owners. Scores of such cases undoubtedly occurred throughout the city.

6. **Comparison by Wards.** Or look at it in another way. Compare the assessment of the various wards, and one can hardly escape the conviction that there have been fearful discrepancies. For example, the First Ward, taking all the property owners together, pays \$70,029.57 less than the same properties paid last year. Their taxes certainly were not increased.

But see what happens to the people in the Twenty-second Ward. They paid \$77,000.22 more this year than last year. Is there some reason why the people of the Twenty-second Ward, common people almost entirely, members of the working class—is there any good reason why their burden should be increased by nearly \$80,000, while the burden of the people in the First Ward, where the millionaires live, should be reduced by over \$70,000?

Such a glaring case cannot be easily explained away.

Or, again, the Seventh Ward property owners pay \$35,-520.07 less this year, while the Tenth Ward pays \$27,769.71 more.

In none of these cases mentioned are there any annexa-

This Mansion on the Boulevard



Pays \$18.00 Less Taxes

tions, so that the discrepancies cannot be accounted for in that way. In fact, they cannot be fairly accounted for at all. There seems to be no excuse.

7. **Comparison by Blocks.** Or if we select a block from Prospect Avenue, where the millionaires live, and another block over in the Ninth Ward, where the working class live, and compare every property, one after the other, just as they come, we discover that in the millionaires' block in the First Ward every single property is decreased. The decrease in actual taxes paid by the millionaires ranges from \$51 decrease to \$508 decrease. Apparently the bigger the property, the bigger the decrease.

But in the workingman's block every single property, with one exception (and that a large property) is **increased** all the way from \$2 to \$13.

Cases of discrimination and irregularities of assessments like this could be multiplied almost without limit.

8. **Convicted by His Own Statements.** And finally, if any further evidence is needed to convince the most unwilling, we may add the statements of Tax Commissioner Schutz himself as a basis of final proof that the assessments are unfair.

Tax Commissioner Schutz submitted to the committee on taxes a record of the real estate sales of the city of Milwaukee from January 1, 1910, to January 1, 1911, as indicated by sales cards on file in his office. Now, according to these cards and his statement, the assessments this year in the First, Second, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-third Wards were all of them far under the valuation that they should have been according to the records of sales that the tax commissioner had on record in his own office, and according to the rate established in each respective ward by the tax commissioner himself.

This Workingman's Cottage



Pays \$14.14 More

And the total discrepancy—the total underassessment in this case, according to his own figures—was \$22,237,920.

On the other hand, there were a few wards in which the assessment was above the recorded rate of sales and the proportion of rate established by the tax commissioner. These wards in which the assessment was above the tax commissioner's estimate of sales were the Third, Fourth, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards.

And the total amount above the tax commissioner's estimate of sales was \$12,155,506.

And, according to these figures, the total underassessment on the basis of his own estimate was \$10,082,414.

So here we have evidence out of his own tables and estimates of the shift of the burden of taxation, irregularities and underassessments.

Look at it as you may, consider it from any point of view, study any line of evidence you choose, and there is no escape from the conviction of glaring inequalities, discrepancies and unfairness in the assessment in the city this year.

Even if one or the other line of evidence referred to above may not be regarded by one as final or conclusive, when they are all put together they are simply overwhelming.

Here is the nigger in the woodpile. If your taxes are higher this year than they were last the fault is with the assessments. And the assessments were made not by the Socialists, but by the tax assessors under the direction of Frank B. Schutz, the Rose Democratic holdover chairman of the State Democratic campaign committee.

The Tax Question Made Plain

By Carl D. Thompson

Heretofore municipal government has been a closed book. The Socialists are determined to make it an open book. They want the people to know exactly what is going on, how things are managed, and where every dollar comes from and where every dollar goes.

Accordingly they are anxious that the people shall understand the problem of taxation—how the taxes are raised, how the assessments are made, and who is responsible for it all.

1. **The Method of Taxation.** First of all, it is important to understand that the state legislature makes laws determining how we shall tax our property, whether by an

income tax, a tax on real estate or on personal property; how much and what particular kinds of property shall be exempt. It also, in some cases, fixes by law the amount of money that shall be raised for certain purposes, as, for instance, in the case of the schools. To that extent the state legislature is responsible.

2. The Two Parts of the Problem. From our standpoint in the city there are two parts to the taxation problem, viz: the expenditures and the assessments.

(1) The expenditures of the city will, of course, bear directly upon the taxes to be paid. The more expenditures, the more taxes, naturally. It is important to know, therefore, what the expenditures of the city have been this year and who is responsible for them. As a matter of fact, the total expenditures this year were about \$700,000 more than last year. But it would be a mistake to conclude that the Socialists were responsible for that much of added expenditure. For, in the first place, the revenues of the city have increased considerably over those of last year, and nearly \$400,000 more taxes have been paid by new property in annexed territory, new buildings, new personal property, etc.

So, as a matter of fact, there is only a little over \$400,000 more taxes levied on account of these increased expenditures than was levied last year. But even this amount of increased expenditures can not be laid to the charge of the Socialist administration, for the simple reason that the largest increase and the greater proportion of expenditures are made in departments over which the administration has no control, or, at best, very limited control. For example, the expenditures for school purposes in the city this year were increased by \$196,779.35. This was the largest increase, by far the largest expenditure of the total budget, and yet this amount is fixed by law. The council has nothing to say about it.

A similar situation prevails in regard to park and boulevard expenditures, where there was over \$11,000 increase; the same with regard to the library, which came in for almost \$10,000 increase. So with the public museum, City Service Commission. Then there are heavy expenditures that were fixed by former administrations which could not be blamed to the present administration. For example, the sinking and interest funds on bonds issued years ago call for an increased expenditure this year of \$34,649.96, to say nothing of a one hundred thousand dollar accumulated deficit which the present administration had to assume. Furthermore, the Police and Fire Departments, since both of them are beyond the control of the administration, in

that both chiefs were appointed by other administrations, are under an outside commission, and the men appointed under civil service, so that neither the policy nor the management of the departments are under control of the administration, have also called for heavy increases in expenditures—the Fire Department for \$8,087.75 and the Police Department for \$28,282.

In fact, only about 12 per cent of the total expenditures of the city are under the complete control of the city council. So that only \$342,000 of the total increased expenditures are wholly under council control, while \$450,000 of the increased expenditures were in departments in which the administration has no responsibility. And, besides, some of the funds appropriated will be turned back into the treasury before the end of the year, because the economy of the administration has enabled it to accomplish the work more cheaply than was expected. This will still further reduce the increases in that part for which the council is responsible.

So if the schools have found it necessary to call for heavy increases in expenditures; if the Park Board, the library, the historical museum, the Police and Fire Departments have all without exception called for heavy increases, the administration can certainly not be charged with extravagant expenditures when for all of the departments under its control it requires a less increase than other departments. Therefore, with regard to the expenditures, the present administration may justly claim to have exercised due diligence and economy. No cause for higher taxes can be found on this side of the problem, and especially is this so when we bear in mind that over and against the relatively small increase of expenditures is to be placed at least \$30,000,000 of new property in annexed territory, new buildings, and personal property, due to the natural growth of the city.

2. We turn, then, to the second part of the problem, namely, the assessments. Here is where the difficulty has always arisen, and here is where we find it in the present situation. For, since the rate of taxation depends upon the manner in which the assessments are made; and since, further, the proportion of the tax burden which each individual taxpayer has to bear is determined by the valuation placed upon his property by the assessor, the whole problem depends upon the assessment that is made.

3. **The Process of Taxation.** With the above statement of the problem clearly in mind, it is important next to understand the process by which the fixing of the taxes is determined. This involves three points:

(1) The Tax Commissioner—The tax commissioner is the head of the assessing or Tax Department, and while not responsible for the amount of money spent by the city, decides how much or how little of the whole amount collected each owner shall pay, he having control of the value fixed upon each one's property.

Now, the tax commissioner who was at the head of the Board of Assessors, and who was, therefore, responsible for the assessments up to January of this year (1912), was Frank B. Schutz (remember the name). Schutz was appointed by David S. Rose in 1908 for a term of three years. He is now chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

The law says (page 99 of the Charter) that the assessor shall decide the value of your property under the direction and supervision of the tax commissioner. So we say:

Frank B. Schutz and his 28 assessors are the ones who are responsible for the values placed on the homes of people of Milwaukee, and the irregularities in the taxes they pay.

(2) The Board of Assessors—Under the tax commissioner, then, and appointed by him, are 28 assessors, who, together with the tax commissioner, constitute what is known as the Board of Assessors.

It is the duty of each assessor to view every parcel of land and other property of value within his district and determine the true value thereof. The assessor enters into what is called his "field book" the description of each piece of real property and improvements thereon, and the name of every person owning other property of value, called "personal property," together with the valuation. This valuation, determined by the assessor, is final, except in certain cases, as we shall hereinafter explain.

If the assessor determines a value which is too high, you will pay too much in taxes; if he decides a value which is too low, you will pay less than your share in taxes. If he permits certain property to remain unassessed he thereby increases the tax on such property which has been assessed.

Now, the assessor this year decided how much your property was worth. He wrote into the assessment book the value as determined by himself, and you pay taxes now on what he has fixed the value of your property to be.

If the assessor has decided that the property of big interests is in proportion less than he decided last year, then the big interests will pay less taxes this year than last.

What the big interests get out of paying, the rest will have to pay, because the money needed to run the city must be paid.

If the assessor has decided that your property in proportion is worth more than last year, then you will pay more

taxes than last year, and help to pay that which the big interests get out of paying.

Now, we say that the big interests generally are paying less this year than last year, and the majority of the little owners are paying more.

A reduction of \$1,000 on a big property means an increase of \$10 each on 100 small homes. The small homes in most of the workingmen's districts have been increased proportionately higher than last year, and by reason thereof are paying more taxes this year. On the other hand, the mansions of this city, this year, as a rule, as well as much of the other big property, have been assessed proportionately at a lower value, and because of this are paying less taxes than last year. This assertion is made glaringly evident from the assessment rolls as made by the assessors under the supervision of Frank B. Schutz, Democratic state chairman. For example, there are 30 large properties in the city that have paid a total of \$41,631.12 less in taxes than they paid last year. That means that 4,163 small home owners will have to dig up \$10 each more taxes than they paid last year in order to make up that amount alone.

Now, this is wrong and you should know who is responsible.

(3) The Board of Review—Some have tried to lay the blame for the unequal assessments upon the Socialists, upon the ground that Mayor Seidel and City Clerk Thompson were members of this board. It is important, therefore, that all should understand just how far the Board of Review is responsible and how small a voice and vote the Socialists had on this board.

There are 31 members of the Board of Review and only two Socialists among them. It is 2 against 29, and this Board of Review is made up in a very peculiar manner. The same men that make the assessments and constitute the Board of Assessors are also the Board of Review, with the exception of the mayor and the city clerk.

It will be seen, therefore, how little the Socialists are responsible for the work of this board. In the first place, they have only 2 votes out of 31. But, in the second place, this Board of Review could not possibly be held responsible, for the assessments, even if it were made up entirely of Socialists, for the simple reason that they are allowed, under the law, only about three weeks to review the work that took 28 men a whole year to complete.

It will be seen how utterly impossible it would have been for the Board of Review to go over the work. But, what is more, it is not expected that they should. The Board of Review is merely intended to hear complaints, and

the board was kept so busy hearing these complaints that it was utterly impossible for it to view property or go over the assessments, even had it been expected to do so.

It will be seen, therefore, that the Socialists have so far had practically nothing to say about the assessments. That responsibility rests absolutely and wholly with the Democratic tax commissioner and his 28 assessors.

And it should not be forgotten that the common council can not increase or lower the assessments or change them in any way. So that all the council can do is either to approve or disapprove the tax roll as a whole. Under the law it has practically no choice in the matter, and the assessment must stand.

Does this not make it perfectly clear, then, who is responsible for this year's inequitable assessment?

It is the man who directed and supervised the assessment, and under whose instructions his assessors made the valuation of your property and the property throughout the city.

That man is Frank B. Schutz.

The last remnant of the old Rose regime left in the city hall.

The Social-Democrats have put them out. But they are fighting to get back. They now call themselves non-partisan.

But it's the same old gang with a little different paint and feathers.

The Rich Pay Less

FIRST WARD

Millionaires' Block

	1910.	1911.	Decrease.
Charles Ray	\$1,147	\$ 889	\$257
Eliza Conan	100	838	262
August F. Gallun.....	1,237	944	292
F. T. Goll.....	699	569	129
A. L. Benjamin.....	1,810	1,302	508
C. L. McIntosh.....	1,519	1,058	461
L. Bartlett	364	312	51
C. S. Kern.....	486	380	105
V. L. Pillsbury.....	1,344	1,034	310
A. H. Noyes.....	593	478	115
Mrs. A. Hale.....	402	324	78
A. Heinemann	580	464	115
A. McGeoch	364	301	63

(See Next Page)

The Poor Pay More

NINTH WARD.

The Common People's Block

	1910.	1911.	Increase.
Frank Mueller	\$48.29	\$54.44	\$6.16
Frank Mueller	26.46	29.68	3.22
F. Peterman	20.87	25.92	2.84
E. Stahl	24.15	26.99	2.84
Wiener	17.39	18.81	1.42
O. Schmidt	71.09	84.34	13.25
A. Koops	19.32	21.15	1.83
Nehring	27.04	30.37	3.33
Nicholaus	20.28	22.20	1.92
Paul Fenn	22.21	24.53	2.32
Nehrbase	22.21	24.53	2.32
A. Brown	28.98	31.07	2.09
George Gurrath	58.53	67.99	9.46
Wietman	19.90	21.73	1.83
Kaun	29.56	32.94	3.38
Rice & Friedman.....	763.01	664.82	x98.19

xDecrease.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT

The progressive city of Milwaukee, Wis., has adopted a form of government which, while not perfect, is a great improvement over the old style. The new method savors of Socialism, but not in that way most people think of Socialism. Mr. John Colier describes clearly in Harper's Weekly the true meaning of the term:

"The Socialist who insists on being absolute in his aims, rigid in his doctrines, must, it is true, find himself 'let down' in the presence of Milwaukee Socialism. But all Americans interested in good government and in progressive democracy will congratulate the Milwaukee Socialists. They have had courage to refuse to die in a futile assault on things-as-they-are, mowed down by the guns of present-day jurisprudence and heaped on the barriers of economic fact. But they have been faithful to that part of Socialism which subordinates business considerations to human welfare, but does not subordinate human welfare to economic theory."—The Baptist "Young People."

How the Rich are Favored

The following table gives a few of the properties that the Democratic Tax Commissioner has lowered the taxes on. What did he do to yours?

BIG PROPERTIES SHOW ENORMOUS DECREASE.

Wells Building Co.....	\$ 1,953.48
National Enameling & Stamping Co.....	1,097.61
Milwaukee Sentinel Building.....	544.21
Majestic Building.....	1,469.51
Pritzlaff Hardware Co.....	951.75
L. J. Petit.....	407.55
F. W. Seefeld.....	342.38
Semet-Solvay Co.....	5,723.47
Illinois Steel Co.....	9,755.96
Allis-Chalmers Co.....	3,033.08
Colby & Abbott Building.....	706.25
C., M. & St. P. Ry.....	1,151.25
Chamber of Commerce.....	2,322.31
J. E. Friend.....	385.07
B. M. Frank.....	297.16
Brodhead Estate.....	244.45
Tom Neacy Flats.....	1,101.77
Wells Estate Building.....	236.97
Masonic Building.....	249.66
A. L. Benjamin.....	508.00
C. L. McIntosh.....	461.00
A. F. Gallun.....	292.00
V. S. Pillsbury.....	310.00
E. Coonan.....	262.00
Cutler-Hammer Co.....	362.41
Geo. W. Peck.....	284.00
C. T. Bradley.....	360.31
Plankinton Estate.....	355.06
Zoehrlaut Leather Co.....	1,093.25
Cudahy Flats.....	339.00

Total.....\$41,631.12

Go 'way 'oo Bad Boys



CHILD WELFARE

The Social-Democratic administration appropriated \$5,000 to assist in the development of child welfare work in the city.

This commission was the first of its kind in the United States, and is the first effort on the part of any large city to meet the problem of child life in a comprehensive way.

The Child Welfare Station was established at 990 Eighth Avenue, in the Fourteenth Ward, on the South Side. An area of thirty-three blocks was selected as the point for the first demonstration of the possibilities of this kind of work. Trained nurses visited the mothers in this district, giving them such advice and assistance as occasion required. Volunteer physicians assisted in the work.

As the result of the work of this department the

death rate in the district described has been reduced to a very striking degree. And the cost of the work which is carried on is about \$15 per year per mother and child, or less than 5 cents per day. The average cost of raising a baby to four months and then burying it is more than \$100.

In addition to the establishing of the Child Welfare Station, the commission has made a careful study of the milk supply. In this it has been assisted by the special work of experts in this line. A study of the playground and recreation problem has been made for the commission and a plan formulated for extending this part of the work. This study was made by Mr. Haynes of New York City, and constitutes an important contribution to the welfare of children in Milwaukee.

In addition to the \$5,000 appropriated by the city, \$1,500 was secured for this work from voluntary contributions. The services of two trained nurses were contributed by the Visiting Nurses' Association and the work of Mr. Haynes (amounting to \$600) was contributed by the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

The services of the supervising physician at the baby station were contributed without pay. The members of the commission and a number of other people have given generously of time and effort to this work.

BUREAU OF EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY

One of the most important and striking features of the work of the Social-Democratic administration is its securing an expert service in the municipal administration.

In line with this policy one of the first important acts of the administration was the establishment of a Bureau of Efficiency and Economy.

To this end \$5,000 was appropriated during 1910 and \$18,000 for 1911.

Professor John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin, one of the best known students of municipal and economic problems in America, was secured to take charge of this bureau. Under him is R. M. Rasall, as assistant director, and four assistants were permanently secured. In addition, from time to time, other experts have been engaged to assist in special problems. A group of the country's foremost men in accounting, organization, finance, taxation, engineering and sanitation consented to act as consulting experts of the bureau.

Among these consulting experts are such famous men as Major Charles Hine, organization expert of the Harriman Lines; Harrington Emerson, consulting efficiency engineer, New York City; F. E. Turneure, dean College of engineering of the University of Wisconsin; Louis E. Reber, formerly dean College of Engineering, Pennsylvania State College; S. W. Gilman, consulting accountant of President Taft's Inquiry into Economy and Efficiency; Peter White, accountant and finance counsel of the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency; H. L. Russell, dean College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin; W. T. Sedgwick, head of the Department of Public Health and Biology of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; T. S. Adams, member of the Wisconsin Tax Commission; and H. R. Sands, director of the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency.

During the first fifteen months of its existence the bureau rendered notable assistance to the various departments. Among these may be mentioned the work of consolidating the fire and police alarm telegraph systems; the consolidation of the plumbing and house drain inspection; reorganization of the garbage, ash and rubbish collection.

The bureau also prepared and submitted valuable reports on the sanitary inspection; communicable diseases; meats and foods and the milk supply for the Health Department; assisted in the preparation of a report on water waste, electrolysis and utilization of

by-products at the garbage incinerator. Cost systems were worked out for the street sprinkling, oiling and flushing work; board of examiners of stationary engineers and cement sidewalk repairs.

Special studies and reports were made on free legal aid, free employment bureau, housing conditions, garnishment of wages, workmen's accidents, women's wages and the newsboys of Milwaukee.

For the coming year the bureau proposes to give special attention to the question of tax assessment methods, forms and records, general accounting scheme for the city, and the standardizing of purchases.

THE SMOKE INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT

Getting Rid of the Smoke Nuisance

As the city grows the smoke from locomotives, steamboats, tugs, manufacturing plants and the like becomes an increasing nuisance.

The present administration has supported vigorously the aggressive work of the smoke inspector's department in trying to improve these conditions.

The smoke ordinances have been improved.

The department has been particularly alert and aggressive in enforcing the ordinances. Records have been kept of 499 plants, involving 1,126 boilers.

In their anti-smoke campaign the inspectors have taken 492 photographs, served 82 notices, brought 59 cases into court, of which 49 were fined \$25 and costs and one \$50 and costs.

In the matter of improvements they have succeeded in having 9 Jones underfeed stokers installed; 7 Taylor gravity underfeed stokers, 3 Murphy, 2 Rooney, 1 Swift, 4 Erie and 4 Green chain grates, 4 Burke furnaces, 3 combustion arches and 22 miscellaneous devices, such as steam jets, etc., installed.

Six plants are now burning smokeless fuel and nine chimneys have been changed or rebuilt.

Instructions to Voters

WHO IS ENTITLED TO VOTE

Every male person of the age of 21 years, or upward, who has resided in the state for one year next preceding any election, and in the election district, where he offers to vote, 10 days, is deemed a qualified elector, if he belongs to the following classes:

1. Citizens of the United States. Citizens are:
 - (a) All persons born in the United States.
 - (b) Such persons who have taken out their second papers.
 - (c) Such persons who came to this country before they were 21 years of age, and whose parents have taken out their second papers, before the children became 21 years of age.
2. Persons of foreign birth who have taken out their first papers prior to the 1st day of December, 1908, but their right to vote will cease on December 1, 1912. After that they will have to have their second papers to be entitled to vote.

How to Be Registered

The legal voter can get his name on the registry list in two ways:

1. (the easiest way) By filling in the card, distributed by the Police Department, and returning it through the police office to the Election Commission.
2. By having his name registered at the polling place in his precinct. But to do this he must appear in person; must fill in a registration card and swear to the correctness of the statements made on the card before the chairman of the Board of Registration at the polling place.

Registrations at the polling places will be held for the ensuing election on

March 12, 1912, from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.; and on

March 26, 1912, from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Voters can also have their names registered, in the same way, on primary day, March 19, 1912, but such registration will not entitle them to vote on primary day. If they wish to vote on primary day they have to file an affidavit, corroborated by two freeholders.

How to Vote on Primary Day

Go to the polling place of your district as early as you can. The polls will be open from 6 a. m. until 8 p. m.

Entering the polling place, go first to the two inspectors, who keep the poll and check list. They will check your

name on the registry list and hand you a numbered slip, certifying that you are entitled to vote.

Next, go to the ballot clerks, who will hand you a blank ballot.

This ballot consists of as many sheets as there are parties in the field. Go into one of the little stalls, tear from the ballot the ticket you intend to vote, and mark it by putting a cross behind the names of the candidates you wish to vote for, for first choice. Next, put a cross behind the names of the candidates you wish to vote for for second choice.

Be sure **not** to vote for the same candidates for first and second choice; if you do, the second choice votes will not be counted.

After marking your ticket, fold it, take with you the unused leaves of the ballot, go to the inspector who has charge of the ballot box, hand him first the numbered certificate showing your right to vote (which certificate you received on entering the polling place), give him your marked ballot, and observe that it is placed in the proper box. Then give the inspector the unused portion of the ballot, and that completes the function of casting your vote on primary day.

How to Vote on Election Day

There will be held two elections on April 2, 1912:

The municipal election, which is conducted by the use of the voting machine; and

The election of delegates to the national conventions, which is conducted by paper ballots.

On entering the polling place, go first to the two inspectors, who keep the check and poll list. They will check your name on the registry list and hand you a numbered slip certifying that you are entitled to vote.

Next, you go to the ballot clerks and receive your paper ballot for delegates to national conventions. This ballot consists of as many sheets as there are parties in the field.

Go into one of the little stalls, tear from the ballot the ticket you intend to vote, and mark it by putting a cross behind the names of the delegates you wish to vote for.

After marking your ticket, fold it, take with you the unused sheets of the ballot and go to the inspector who has charge of the ballot box and voting machine.

Hand him your certificate (which you received on entering the booth) showing that you are entitled to vote, give him your marked ballot for delegates, see that it is deposited in the proper ballot box, and then vote on the voting machine on the municipal election. This completes the function of voting on election day.

Voters Not Registered—How to Vote

If your name is not registered you must establish your right to vote by affidavit.

Blanks for this purpose you can obtain from the election inspectors in each polling place.

The affidavit must be corroborated by two freeholders living in the same precinct where you offer to vote.

No freeholder is allowed to sign more than five affidavits.

The affidavit may be acknowledged by any of the election inspectors at the polling place, or before a notary public.

Any registered voter who shall remove from one precinct to another between the last registration day and election day, shall, upon presentation of affidavits from the inspectors of the precinct from which he removes, showing registration in such precinct, be considered a resident of the precinct to which he has moved, and shall be entitled to vote therein.

After complying with these provisions the non-registered voter can vote in the same manner as a registered voter.

After this We Vote in the School Buildings



Another Step in Advance

MODEL STREET CAR FRANCHISE

One of the greatest problems confronting the administration of any city is the problem of transportation.

This problem in Milwaukee, as in many other American cities, is greatly complicated by the existing franchises, which extend for many years to come. That in 1900 the street car company secured, by methods notoriously dark and dishonest, a franchise that bound the city hand and foot for more than one-fourth of a century. This franchise extends until 1935. It is clear, therefore, that the handling of the franchise problem must proceed under great difficulties and limitations.

To this most interesting and intricate and vital problem the Socialists addressed themselves at once. A careful study was made of the franchises of progressive cities in this and foreign lands. As far as possible, actual copies of franchises were secured, especially from the European countries.

These were carefully studied and analyzed and their provisions modified to suit the local situation. Thus, after weeks and months of work of this kind, the Social-Democrats produced a franchise which they offered as a sort of model. This franchise was prepared not so much with the idea that it was to be put immediately into operation, although it was worked out with that possibility in view. A company was at this time negotiating for a franchise. It seemed satisfied with most of the provisions, and, though it was ultimately rejected, it is believed that the reason was not that the franchise was impracticable or its provisions impossible, but because capitalists outside, probably in Wall Street, did not wish to be a party to this kind of an arrangement. There was not enough in it for them.

So long as there is the slightest chance to get franchises for nothing, the corporations are not going to pay for them. So long as the people can be kept in ignorance of the tremendous value of these franchises,

so long the corporations can get them for nothing.

The purpose, then, of the model franchise is to teach the people and to arouse the city officials of this and other cities to the fact there are gold mines for them in their franchises.

One single deal made with the street car system of this city by the big corporations netted a profit of over a million dollars without a single addition or improvement having been made. This merely shows what tremendous values there are in the street transportation systems.

Furthermore, the model franchise serves another and still better purpose. It points out the solution of the transportation problem. It works out in detail the method by which the people of this city may, if they will, secure the complete control of their transportation system within the next twenty-five years.

And finally, it offers a concrete, constructive plan for the municipalization of this, the most important public utility of the city. Some of the provisions of this franchise are shown in the following:

Provisions of the Model Street Car Franchise

Entire road passes automatically into the hands of the city in twenty years by its purchase with 4 per cent mortgage certificates, and the leasing of the line to the company for an annual sum equal to one-twentieth of the certificate issue plus the average cost of maintaining—to be used to pay off the certificate issue. Thus in twenty years the whole certificate issue is to be paid off, leaving the city in possession of the road without debts or incumbrances, and paid for out of the earnings of the company, without any cost to the city.

All police regulations, including the regulation of operating and of nearly all of the equipping of cars and tracks to be under the jurisdiction of the city.

Franchise becomes null and void if the company evades any of its provisions.

The company must turn into the city treasury 10 per cent of its gross earnings on all freight and intramural passenger traffic.

Interurban lines must use municipal terminal station,

and pay the city for its use 5 cents for each passenger carried in or out of the city.

The franchise is not exclusive, and the city has the right to lease tracks and to run cars over them for other companies at a profit to itself, the profit to be placed in the city treasury.

The company must sprinkle tracks to a point one foot outside the rail, at its own expense, or sprinkle the whole street, if the city desires, at a pro rata to the city.

All cars must be licensed—the license not transferable—and the city may withhold licenses to old or unsafe cars.

All employes of the company must be under an eight-hour day working schedule.

All labor disputes must be submitted to a board of arbitration within two weeks after the trouble starts.

Tickets and transfers are to be interchanged with other electric railroad companies.

One or more transfers must be granted to the passenger as he pays his fare, which will enable him to be transported to any place over the shortest route.

Modern equipment must be installed to prevent electrolysis.

The company must furnish free electricity to operate all city bridges, and furnish free all connections.

Trailers are prohibited on local cars, and only one trailer is allowed on interurban cars.

City employes, including policemen, firemen and members of the health department, are to be transported free.

Revenues to Be Derived by the City

The city to derive revenue by leasing the tracks of one company and releases tracks to other companies at an advanced rate.

By licensing all cars. The present rate is \$15 for each car.

Interurban lines must use the municipal terminal station and pay 5 cents for each passenger carried in or out of the city.

Ten per cent of the gross earnings on all freight and terminal passenger traffic reverts to the city.

Savings to Be Gained to the City

The company must agree to remove snow from street thrown from its tracks, which the city did up to last November.

City relieved by company of cleaning snow and mud from crossings and approaches to the cars.

Company pays for entire expense of parked ways on streets traversed by its lines.

Company paves, repairs and sprinkles between and for one foot on each side of the rails.

CALGARY MUNICIPAL

San Francisco will soon have a street railway line owned by the people and operated by the people, which is, as you have read, a "dangerous innovation."

No other American city is rushing into that brand of what American street railway monopolies call "socialism." But Calgary, the largest city of Alberta, and Edmonton, the capital of Alberta, have already "rushed" into it—and the people like it.

Yet they are not Socialists. Even the most conservative business men of Calgary and Edmonton see nothing alarming in municipal ownership of street railways, water and electric light and power plants. It seems natural to them, for those cities have never known the thrilling joy of being taxed by private owners of public municipal functions.

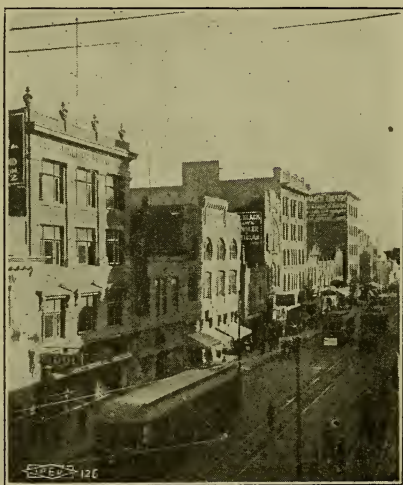
* * *

The American monopolists fire rockets, put torpedoes on the track, and swing red lanterns to warn us against the "dangers" of public ownership of public utilities. But in Calgary and Edmonton the street railways, water plants and electric light and power plants, unlike our public utility corporations, own no mayors, no members of city councils, employ no political bosses, play no tricks in politics, hire no lawyers to pollute the public service, have no secret ownership of newspapers. On the other hand, the people of the two cities thrive and are happy. They get good service at reasonable rates, and the employes of these publicly owned utilities are not compelled to work more than nine hours a day—and are otherwise treated like real human beings.

But, of course, the Calgary cars are rickety and the tracks out of repair, aren't they? No, the cars are just

as good as the best I have recently seen in New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, St. Louis, Louisville, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul or Minneapolis; and, compared with the four-wheel agitators used in Cincinnati, they are as a morris chair to a bucking mule. The track is in New York Central shape. There are plenty of cars, and the motormen and conductors are careful and courteous.

Calgary, Canada—A City that Owns its Street Car System



Municipal Ownership Pays Well—The Social-Democrats Fight for More

It is a maxim of street railway monopolists that “public ownership of street railways doesn’t pay,” which means, when the sentence is completed, that “public ownership of street railways doesn’t pay private monopolists.”

That's one reason the people of Edmonton and Calgary own their street car lines. They seem to have some prejudice against private monopoly, and their experience with public ownership shows that it does pay, not only in money, but in morals. Their public utilities have never spent a dollar to corrupt municipal politics.

You may not believe it, but Calgary and Edmonton don't know what it means to have a street car company delegate in a municipal convention or meeting of any kind—which shows how easily people can get along without the actual necessities of life if they have never had them.

* * *

Calgary has 40,000 people. Its first street car was run July 1, 1909, and at the end of the first six months the system shows a surplus of \$6,944.08; not only showed it, but had it.

In the next twelve months, which ended December 31, 1910, the net surplus was \$33,315.28, after the municipal government had put away out of the earnings a reserve of \$9,370.55, paid to the general fund \$22,500, and put into a contingent fund to cover depreciation of plant, etc., \$10,634.07. So you see how the people of Calgary are squandering money on a "fad."

Yet when I asked a conservative business man in Calgary if there were any sentiment in favor of private ownership of the street car system—of selling it to a private corporation—he replied: "Why, no one here would suggest such a thing. We are being gouged by private ownership of the Canadian Pacific, and that's enough."—[*The "Public," March 3, 1911.*]

BETTER HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE

City Planning the Only Way

At the very foundation of all effective work for the improvement of housing conditions are three factors that must be carefully considered, namely, the income, or wages of the people, the hours of labor and the transportation facilities.

The condition of wages and of hours of labor is directly responsible for the housing conditions of the people. It is absolutely fundamental. Any attempted solution of these problems apart from these matters is useless and futile.

Importance of Rapid Transit

Next to the problem of wages and hours is the matter of proper means of transportation,—its rapidity, its safety, and the cost of service.

It is not an exaggeration to say that 30,000 wage-earners in Milwaukee consume two hours of every twenty-four in getting to and from their work. Their time is worth at least 20 cents an hour, netting them a loss of \$1,200 a day. With proper arrangement of our streets and transportation facilities, and with platting so arranged that resident areas would be convenient to the manufacturing districts, at least three-fourths of this time could be saved to the wage-worker either in money, or in time; time that he might spend at home, with his friends, in his garden, or with his books. Such improvement would tend to a better and higher grade of citizenship immediately.

Streets Improperly Arranged and Inadequate

Even the arrangement of the streets and travel ways has a direct bearing upon the housing conditions. Our streets as at present arranged are deplorably inadequate, although they are costing us about one-third more than an adequate system should cost.

After careful consideration our City Planning Commission has submitted plans for a system of arterial highways which will remedy this and the means for spreading out residence areas.

Present conditions make a demand for a two-fold service upon our streets,—the one for traffic, the other such as is required in the residence districts. Business economy and physical, personal, welfare, make it a necessity to create these two distinct kinds of streets. Those for traffic are designated as parked ways, an illustration of which is given herewith,—ample, wide and comfortable for the daily ebb and flow, the inward and outward movement of the city's tide of travel. The street car traffic on them will be dustless, rapid and safe.

The residence streets will branch from these and will be used for local service only. For that reason the curbsings may be moved closer together, increasing the grass area and reducing the pavement of duty surface many thousands of yards. The comfort and saving in expense for maintaining the streets in residence areas will be far more than enough to construct the parked ways.

It is the determination of the present administration to execute these plans as submitted by the City Planning Commission, recognizing the fact that it is the foundation on which so many urgent reforms are dependent. For this reason special legislation was undertaken and accomplished last June. And the new budget adopted in January provided the necessary means for this commission to organize and inaugurate the work of construction, whereby these parked ways may now gradually materialize. They will admit interurban cars as well as local passenger service, and will open many thousands of acres for home building.

The First Cross Town Parked Way

The initial step in this plan will be to construct a parked way, "cross town line," running straight from Oklahoma Avenue at the south to the Hopkins Road at the north. Eventually these will be extended by the county to North Milwaukee on the north, and to Cudahy and South Milwaukee on the south. This will be well under way this summer, and fully completed within two years, and will be the greatest improvement ever made in this city with one exception, the building of the water works system.

This section of the system of arterial highways has been selected for the first of construction, because it will relieve a greater number of wageworkers than any other one section, although none of them will fully demonstrate their utility until the system is complete. The building of the Janesville Road already begun by the county, is a part of this system and is to convert the whole of the Root River Valley into a garden home territory. In that section there is a tract of land about 4,000 acres which the city should own and which might be planted for fruit. This land should be fertilized by the utilization of the city sewerage, the fruit brought to the people at cost through the instrumentality of municipal markets. For a full description of this system of arterial highways we refer to the booklet published by the City Planning Commission of which thousands of copies were distributed at the Budget Exhibit last November.

Neighborhood Centers a Part of the Plan

In connection with this system of arterial highways a number of neighborhood centers are being planned and located. These centers—besides providing natatoria facilities, library, reading rooms, game rooms, indoor and outdoor gymnasium, ball ground, play grounds for children, will each have a local municipal market, and an electric car depot.

One of these centers is to be partially completed this coming summer at Lapham Park. The second one slated for completion is on Eleventh Avenue at the intersection of Greenfield Avenue.

These projected neighborhood centers will provide normal and wholesome means for social intercourse, both for young and old, a natural necessity that has been crowded out of existence by the now prevailing congested conditions. They will be the means of putting out of business a large percentage of the disreputable places which are patronized simply because nothing better is put within reach of the victims, their patrons.

A full description of these neighborhood centers will also be found in the booklet issued by the City Planning Commission which has already been referred to.

Drainage, Water and Sewerage

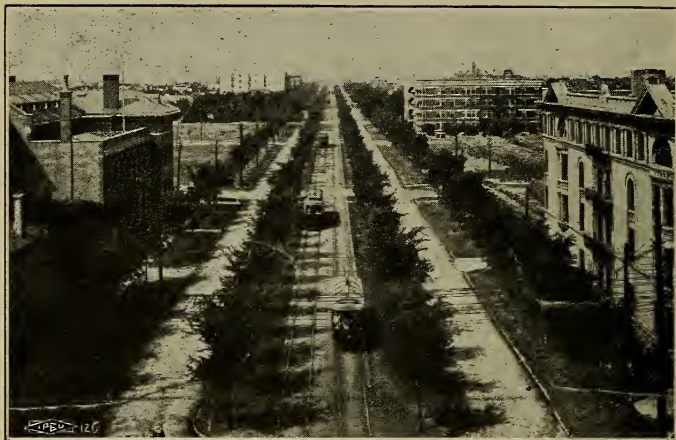
There is another group of public problems that bear upon the problem of housing and public health. These are the drainage of land both surface and below, including the natural flow of rivers and creeks as well as the artificial means of distributing water and disposing of the sewerage. A comprehensive plan with reference to the drainage of land, etc., mentioned above—this is carefully set forth in a third report of the City Planning Commission as well as the report of the Sewerage Commission, which should be read by every voter.

But we wish here to emphasize the following system for financing the project:

We procure our water from the lake and conduct it to buildings by pipes. But all this water, after being used for various purposes, must be properly disposed of. This disposition we have but partially provided for. The water in the water pipes is forced under pressure, as it is continually on the rise after it leaves the pump at North Point until we use it. Then it is turned into what we call the sewerage system and runs down hill without the aid of any force pump. The Water Department and Sewer Department are virtually one and the same system. One is the receiving and the other the discharging part of our water system. Therefore it is an error to set apart that portion from which no income has been derived (the sewerage system) for the taxpayers' burden, leaving the Water Department to yield such a profit that the rates are so low that our water bills are almost a joke, as compared with what private corporations usually charge.

We should put these two systems together, and in order

A Parked Way in Winnipeg



Such as the Social-Democrats Plan for Milwaukee

to carry out the plans on a sanitary basis, this department can be successfully financed independent of the general tax levy by issuing mortgage certificates on the water plant, the same as is provided for the terminal depot. In this way the whole undertaking will scarcely be felt and the burden will be entirely equitable because those who use the most water create the most sewerage.

The people should demand this change of management, and object to issuing any more sewerage bonds, which are to be redeemed by money taken from the general tax levy at a cost of \$1.40 for every dollar that goes into the sewers.

The Plan a Source of Income

It is to be regretted that improvements of such great importance and so essential to the general welfare of the whole city, should be jeopardized by interests desiring to create prejudice for political reasons. The cry has been raised that these plans would run the city hopelessly in debt, and burden the taxpayer beyond endurance.

Now it is well known that improvements of this nature raise the value of property immediately. And the legislation necessary for the city to acquire the benefit of this rise in value has now been secured. The Land Commission is given the power of what is called "excess condemnation,"

meaning that they may condemn land for a distance on either side of a projected parked way after which they may rent or sell off at the increased price, all that is not required for the roadway. In this way the profits will fully cover the cost and expense of the parked way. And with the exception of the \$10,000 appropriated by the Common Council to start the work, it is calculated that this commission can carry on the work of construction year after year, without any additional drafts being made on the city treasury.

This is a very important feature of our undertakings, and should be understood. For those who wish to go into the matter in detail, copies of the law will be furnished on application.

Community Values

Another possible source of revenue for the city is its community values.

The most important community value is that which accrues to land. Land outside of Milwaukee for agriculture purposes is worth \$400 an acre, eight lots to an acre, and equals \$50 a lot. As you enter the city prices are higher, increasing as you get toward the center, where \$100,000 a lot is not an unusual price. That addition of \$99,950 to the lot is measured by the power of its owner to exploit the people who are obliged to use it. That is the community value—a value supported by the community. The owner of this lot has simply held the deed as he would hold a lottery ticket. That value was created by the city. It belongs to the city. It amounts to many millions of dollars and the city should receive the income for its community benefit.

The community value of our streets is much. Yet we permit the use of them for street cars free of charge. The same is true of gas, electricity, telephone, etc. In many ways community values are appropriated as personal incomes. We are giving something for nothing, which is the fundamental reason for considering gambling a crime.

The gradual stopping of this community value leakage, which requires careful and determined work step by step, is what will rid Milwaukee of its tax burden. And we can eliminate our general tax just as fast as we secure to the city these community values, which we are now in position to do to a limited extent in the construction and maintenance of these projected parked ways.

THE LIE ABOUT SOCIALISM AND THE SOCIAL- ISTS THAT NO LONGER FRIGHTENS THE PEOPLE

What David Rose Used to Say and What Some Still Say About Socialism.

[Taken from a leaflet distributed by the Democrats in the Municipal Campaign—Spring of 1908—reprinted and widely circulated.]

“A few years ago there was sowed in the fertile soil of ignorance, superstition and prejudice a dangerous seed which took life and is bringing forth its fruits. Secretly, insidiously, it has gathered strength and volume until today it confronts us as a menace.

“In only a few places has Socialism flourished; but unfortunately Milwaukee is one of those stricken places. Today the adherents of the creed openly boast that if they cannot acquire their aims by peaceful means, that they will reach them by force. Private character is of no consequence to them; reputation is a toy to be trifled with; material interests have no sacred right, and the damnable spirit is now reaching its culmination in anarchy.

“It was this same spirit, wickedly intensified, that sent its red-handed emissary into the peaceful home of Chief Shippy of Chicago to take the lives of his whole family. It was this same spirit, vicious, cruel, dastardly, that crept into the sanctity of the consecrated house of worship at Denver, crept in the garb of Christianity to the altar rail, there to receive the Holy Sacrament, and then to take the life of the man ordained by God as one of his ministers. It was this same spirit, grown from the wicked to the demoniacal, that struck down a president of the United States, and you men professing courage, intelligence and patriotism look upon this thing as a boy upon a laughing girl and heed it not until its destruction has been wrought. Awake, you men of Milwaukee, and thrust out this thing from amongst you.”

WHY THE WORKING CLASS FAVORS PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

The following table, taken from the Report of the Civic Federation, Part I. Volume I, p. 280, shows the sharp contrast between public and private employ:

Wages and Hours of Labor on Municipal and Private Street Railways in England

Municipalities. Public Ownership.	Hours per week	Maximum pay per week.
Glasgow.....	54	\$7.44
Manchester.....	54	7.44
Liverpool.....	60	7.50
London C. C.....	60	9.00
	—	—
Municipal average.....	57	\$7.84
Companies. Private Ownership.		
London United.....	70	\$9.24
Dublin United.....	70	6.78
Norwich.....	70	6.72
Bristol.....	70	6.12
	—	—
Company average.....	70	\$7.20

In other words, those who work for the people work 13 hours less and get 64 cents more every week than those who work for the private companies.—[*From "The Constructive Program of Socialism," by Carl D. Thompson.*]

WHY WE FAVOR DIRECT EMPLOYMENT INSTEAD OF THE CONTRACT SYSTEM

Wilmington, Del., adopted direct employment, raised wages from \$1.25 to \$1.50 and \$2.25 to \$2.50, and employed American labor. London, England, established trade union rates and where no union existed established a minimum higher than ordinary.

Woburn, Mass., where private contractors had paid

\$1.50 for ten hours, the city paid \$1.75 for nine hours and employed resident labor. In Denver, Colo., the wages were 40 per cent higher to the city employes than prevailing rates. In London private employers paid \$1.75 for ten hours, the city \$1.75 to \$2 for eight hours. A Massachusetts report upon direct employment says that practically all cities pay better than private contractors and wages range from 25 to 40 per cent higher. In Boston, where the private wages were \$1.25 for ten hours, the city paid \$2 for nine hours.—

DOOLEY ON CAPITAL AND LABOR

“It was different whin I was a young man, Hin-nissy. Capital was like a father to labor, givin’ it its boord an’ login’s. In thim golden days a wurrukin’ man was an honest artisan. That’s what he was proud to be called. Th’ week before illiction he had his pitcher in th’ funny papers. He had his ar-rm ar-round capital—a rosy, binivulent ol’ guy with a plug hat and eyeglasses. They was goin’ to th’ polls together to vote for simple ol’ capital. In return f’r fidelity he got a turkey ivry year. At Chris’mas time, capital gathered his happy fam’ly around him, an’ in th’ pris-ince iv the ladies iv th’ neighborhood give thim a short oration. ‘Me brave lads,’ says he, ‘we’ve had a good year. (Cheers.) I have made a millyon dollars. (Sensation.) Ye have done so well that we don’t need so many. (Long and continyous cheerin’.) Those who can do two men’s wurruk will remain, an’ if possible, do four. The other faithful sarvints,’ he says, ‘can come back in the spring,’ he says, ‘if alive,’ he says. An’ the bold artysans tossed their paper caps in th’ air an’ give three cheers f’r capital. They wurruked till ol’ age crept on thim, an’ thin retired to live on th’ wish bones and kind wurruks they had accumulated.”

A Municipal Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign

The assumption of the responsibility of the present anti-tuberculosis campaign on a large scale in Milwaukee by the municipality is the great event of the year in this work. It is the result of months and years of effort on the part of the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association and the organizations directly in charge of relief work for consumptives and the prompt recognition on the part of the city officials that tuberculosis is a community problem.

The assumption of this community responsibility was culminated by the gift to the city of the Blue Mound Sanatorium by the philanthropic association which owned it. In April, 1911, the Common Council authorized the appointment by the Mayor of a "Commission on Tuberculosis," to consist of five citizens interested in the work, who were to "aid in the study of the cause and prevention of the disease, to co-operate with and assist all organizations that were working upon this problem in the city, to carry on a campaign of education on the causes, prevention and cure of this evil and to aid and act in an auxiliary and advisory capacity to the city authorities." This was in April, 1911.

Thus the present administration has made it possible for a comprehensive plan for anti-tuberculosis work to be laid out and put into operation, bringing into co-operation the various forces working in that direction.

Telegram sent from the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin to the Berkely (Cal.) Gazette, and published there.

"Milwaukee, March 29—[Special to the Gazette]—Milwaukee has an honest administration. This, in brief, sums up the political situation in Milwaukee city and county under Socialists' regime. Whatever criticism may be directed at the administration, the impartial ones concede that its officials are honest and conscientious.

"During the last year the Socialists have directed many public improvements, weeded out inefficient city employes and raised the salaries of those who are competent. The passing of a resolution by the common council to purchase a million-dollar park along the river has brought forth criticism, but business men agree that in twenty years this property will have doubled in value. There are at present between 12,000 and 15,000 unemployed in Milwaukee, but other manufacturing centers report a business depression, which may account for factories running on half time here.

"The return of county fees collected by Socialist officials to the county treasury has brought forth commendation from economists.

"This was never done before in the history of the county. Attempts have been made to solve the social evil problems, and advances have been made in the past year by strict regulation of saloons and dance halls."

Free Employment Bureau



They Found Jobs for 1,600 in January, 1912

WHY TRADES UNIONISTS FAVOR PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

Accident insurance, sick benefits and old-age pensions are almost always given public employes.

The pensioning of our United States soldiers is the most familiar illustration. But in Germany this benefit is extended to the employes of the government-owned railroads, and indeed to practically the whole wage-earning class. There are 13,196,000 workingmen who have old-age pensions, 10,319,564 have sick benefits, and 17,366,000 accident insurance. The amount is so small as to be niggardly, but the principle is established.

On the public railways of New Zealand there are old-age pensions for the employes, relief funds in case of sickness, aid for the families in case of accident, and the retirement funds (Story of New Zealand, p. 389).

Trondhjem, Norway, owns its own telephone system and pensions its employes when they grow old. The same is true in Liverpool and Birmingham.

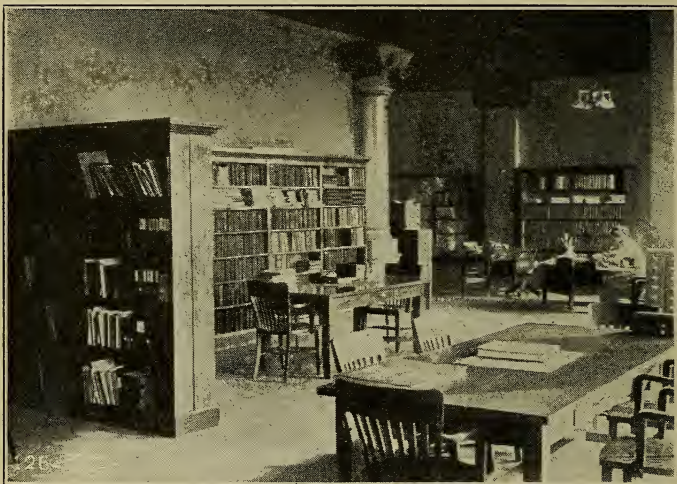
The Boston police are retired after twenty years of service and are retired on half pay after they are 65 years of age. The employes of the Brooklyn Bridge get two weeks' vacation on full pay each year, two suits of uniforms, rubber coats and gloves. They also are furnished medical attendance and half pay while disabled in case of accident.

And these advantages are secured to labor in addition to the increased wages, so that they work as a general improvement.

It is facts like these that have made the trades union movement in England unanimous in demanding the extension of municipal ownership. The congress in 1905 adopted, without debate, a resolution urging its parliamentary committee to "bring all possible pressure to bear upon the members of parliament and other public representatives, so that public bodies may be empowered to enter into and carry on **any work or business in behalf of the people**, so as to steady the volume of

trade and provide work at fair rates for those who would otherwise be idle.” (Civic Federation Report, Part II, Vol. II, p. 58.) With the working classes of England the question of the effect of municipal ownership upon labor conditions is beyond dispute.—[From “*The Constructive Program of Socialism*,” by Carl D. Thompson.]

Milwaukee Municipal Library



The Socialists believe that Knowledge is Power. Here they are gathering the latest information on Municipal Problems from the Four Corners of the World.

“The Socialist administration is the most honest administration ever enjoyed by the city of Milwaukee. It is absolutely without graft. The officers are hard working, upright, men.”—Frederick Morehouse, quoted by John M. Maxwell in Indianapolis Star.

A Busy Common Council

A Record of the Greatest Energy and Activity in the History of Milwaukee

The following list of measures, introduced in the Common Council covers only a part of the activities of the present Social-Democratic administration. It gives an idea of the wide range of activity, the varied lines of effort put forth by the Common Council in behalf of the people of the city:—

To merge office of water registrar with city treasurer's office.

To engage John R. Commons, et al, to ascertain cost of supplying city water to consumers.

Resolution adopted by Federated Trades Council relative to problems of unemployed labor.

Resolution to erect bath houses at foot of Calumet street. Relative to concrete revetments along shore line from Russell avenue to Nock street, to afford protection against erosion.

Relative to popular concerts in Auditorium building.

Resolution to combine Fire and Police Alarm Systems.

Relative to purchase certain park property, Fifth Ward.

To empower city to erect model dwellings, etc.

To provide for special tax, to fill in submerged land from Mason street to Harbor entrance, and from Russell avenue, south to city limits.

To let contract for public bath house in South Shore Park.

Resolution to adopt Chap. 297, laws of 1907, providing for one Commissioner of Board of Public Works.

Relative to use of school halls for public dances.

Relative to system of small parks and breathing spots in congested districts.

Relative to establishing of Bureau of Municipal Research.

Resolution requiring lifting jacks in street cars.

Resolution requiring better cleaning of cars.

Resolution requiring better ventilating of cars.

Resolution requiring use of air brakes for cars.

Resolution making use of flattened wheels unlawful.

Resolution to investigate and remedy shortage of seats during rush hours.

To fix minimum wage for workingmen.

Requiring autos to stop, when passing cars letting off passengers.

To establish four municipal hospitals.

To enable city to establish such new enterprises as are approved by voters.

To enable city to take over and operate public utilities, etc.

To purchase certain park lands on upper Milwaukee river.

To employ labor by shifts, to reduce number of unemployed.
To consult with county board, Federated Trades Council, and Merchants and Manufacturers' Ass'n. for procuring work for unemployed.

To create division of Child Welfare to reduce infant mortality.

To regulate erection and maintenance of stables for domestic animals.

Resolution authorizing free distribution of anti-tetanic serum.

Resolution authorizing free distribution of anti-meningitis serum.

Relative to uniforms of firemen, policemen, mail carriers, etc.

Relative to rendering of dead animals.

Relative to increase of number of sanitary police, etc.

Relative to increase of number of milk inspectors.

Relative to taking over of anti-tuberculosis agencies by city.

To permit "Social Workers" to erect fresh-air cottages.

Communication relative to license fee for street railways.

Resolution instructing, to recover from T. M. E. R. & L. Co., under bond in street sprinkling case.

Relative to site for repair shop of fire boat and dockage for fire boat.

To protect health of school children.

Ordinance relative to construction of elevators.

Fixing hours of work of city laborers and mechanics.

Resolution to fix scale of wages of mechanics employed by city.

To employ electrical and mechanical engineer to assist in preparing plans for Municipal Electric Light Plant.

To erect engine house, Twentieth Ward.

Requiring cleaning, disinfecting and inspecting of street cars.

To provide for half holidays on election days.

Relative to healthful control of atmosphere in factories, etc.

Relative to public bath and library in Hull tract, Fourteenth Ward.

Providing for better fire protection in annexed territory.

Providing for imprisonment for violating speed law by autos.

To advertise for fire engine house, Fourteenth Ward.

To lay underground, wires of Western Union on Greenfield avenue.

To regulate weighing of ice.

Relative to removal of snow by street railway companies.

Relative to examining and licensing steam engineers.

Requiring T. M. E. R. & L. Co., to widen Western avenue from North avenue to Meinecke avenue.

Relative to establishing municipal coal and wood yard.

Relative to lighting of half in tenement houses, etc.

To declare nuisances various old buildings near Second and Wells streets, Fourth Ward.

Relative to existence of typhoid fever in epidemic form.

To require T. M. E. R. & L. Co., to install overhead wires for return current to prevent electrolysis.

To provide annually \$10,000 for concerts.

Requiring heads of departments to furnish inventory of city property.

To provide for city forestry department.

Ordinance to create office of electrical inspector, etc.

Directing T. M. E. R. & L. Co., to extend tracks on Eleventh avenue.

To amend ordinance providing for licensing of street cars.

Relative to Home Rule for City of Milwaukee.

Relative to employment of union labor in reconstructing Sixteenth street viaduct.

Franchise of Milwaukee-Western Electric Railway Company.

Relative to location of Isolation Hospital.

To use "Kern" residence for children's isolation hospital.

Resolution providing for popular band concerts in Auditorium building.

To protect street car motormen against cold weather.

To cause vessels to be charged for wharf privileges.

To establish municipal lodging house.

To hold elections in public school buildings.

Ordinance creating Department of Public Recreation.

Relative to better street car service on Eleventh avenue, south of National avenue.

Resolution endorsing bill 958 A, relative to maximum charge of fifty cents for gas.

To prevent use of city wharves by private parties.

Resolution authorizing leasing of city wharves.

To acquire certain block for park purposes.

To deed land to government for site for new lighthouse.

To place street signs on corners of Jones Island.

To replace outlet of sewerage pumping station on Jones Island by concrete construction.

To purchase land, for park purposes, Fifth Ward.

To permit city to establish lavatories, etc.

Relative to guard rails on scows.

To erect comfort station near First avenue viaduct.

To authorize city to lease and exchange land, etc.

To authorize city to do plumbing, etc.

Relative to acquiring land for terminal station.

To submit establishment of municipal electric light plant to popular vote.

Relative to licenses for street railways.

To provide for initiative, referendum and recall.

To issue \$100,000 electric light and power plant bonds.

Requesting information as to city's rights for compensation from parties using space beneath Sixteenth street viaduct.

To create office and fix salary of Superintendent of Purchases.

To engage special assistance to establish scientific method of assessment of real estate, etc.

To purchase asphalt repair plant.

Resolution authorizing doing of street work without formal contract if petitioned for by majority of abutting property owners.

To prohibit certain persons (females, etc.) to engage in the sale of intoxicants.

Relative to double street railway fare charged in annexed territory.

Requiring theaters, etc., to be licensed.

Ordinance forbidding young girls to be in or near saloons.

To prohibit stalls in saloons.

To eliminate word "exclusive" from franchise of Gas Light Company.

To authorize city to receive compensation for special privileges.

To authorize city to establish slaughter houses.

☐ To instruct City Attorney to recover bond of T. M. E. R. L. Co., in street springling matter.

Relative to erecting plant for repair and construction work for Water Dept., Police Dept., Fire Dept., etc.

To grand full pay to patrolmen of Police Department including "off" days.

To purchase automobile ambulance for Police Department.

To regulate sale and use of fireworks, firearms, etc.

To extend free medical service, etc.

To create office of Superintendent of Fire and Police Alarm Systems.

To take steps for establishing municipal printing plant.

To create municipal reference library, etc.

To arrange for festival, proceeds to be used to give work to unemployed.

To compel T. M. E. R. & L. Co., to pave Twenty-Seventh street between their tracks from Chestnut street to North avenue.

To purchase stone crusher for city.

To purchase porcupine and road scarafier for city.

To pave street car zone on various streets and access costs against T. M. E. R. & L. Co.

To prohibit the attendance of children at dances unaccompanied by parents or guardians.

To regulate lights in moving picture show houses.

To purchase stone quarry.

To purchase sewer cleaning machinery.

To request school board to take action relative to voting in school houses.

To have budget exhibit in Auditorium.

To screen headlights on Interurban cars.

To file complaint with State Railroad rate commission to

compel T. M. E. R. & L. Co., to institute through street car service from Forest Home cemetery to northern terminals of Twelfth street car line.

Relation to heating of street cars.

To take steps to being about double transfers.

To require the Chicago & Milwaukee Railway Company to sprinkle between tracks.

To create Harbor Commission

To build pontoon bridge at Oneida street.

To appoint Housing Commission.

To engage engineers to do preliminary work on plans for Municipal light plant.

To contract for machinery for municipal light plant.

To utilize steam at garbage plant for light and power purposes.

Appointing commission on tuberculosis.

Create Bureau of Education and Publication of Health Dept.

To use space back of postoffice for play grounds.

To provide penalties for violating laws relative to doors in public buildings.

To prepare plans for meeting problem for unemployed.

To condemn site for fire boat engine house in Third Ward.

To authorize extension of time for payment of taxes.

To create Board of Public Land Commissioners.

Prohibit use of drinking cups.

To require union label on city bookbinding.

To provide for license of street car men.

Petitioned Railroad Rate Commission to lower gas rates.

To elevate tracks on south side.

To regulate T. M. E. R. & L. Co., to transfer passengers on Twelfth street line across viaduct for single fare.

To purchase alarm box posts and electrical apparatus for Police and Fire Alarm Systems.

To appropriate \$600 for expense for Bureau of Unemployed

To purchase 100 tons of coal for poor of city.

To purchase 300 telephones for Fire and Police Alarm Systems.

To appropriate \$265,000 for the construction and improvement of flushing tunnels.

Direct Employment--Saving Thousands

Certain stupid critics of the administration who are not bright enough to know a good thing when they see it have set up a big hue and cry because the Social-Democrats have increased the pay rolls of the city.

For the purpose of enlightening such, we present the following with the explanation that every dollar spent by the city on **direct employment** brings a dollar onto a pay roll that was not there before, but means a saving of a private contractor's profit.

WORK DONE BY DIRECT EMPLOYMENT, 1910-11

Item 1.—By Bureau of Bridges and Public Buildings

Wrecking old Oneida Street swing bridge.....	\$ 954.00
Oneida Street foot bridge.....	1,180.00
Sixteenth Street Viaduct reconstruction (completion).....	1,130.00
Drawing plans for building.....	2,210.00
Remodeling West Side Natatorium.....	579.00
Oil Houses	286.00
Greenfield sanatorium	218.00
McKinley Park bathhouse.....	223.00
Babies' pavilion	115.00
Partitions, eighth and ninth floors, City Hall...	1,700.00
City Hall repairs.....	1,110.00
Comfort station	110.00
Cement work, First Avenue bridge.....	76.00
Painting Sixteenth Street viaduct.....	5,819.00
Sixteenth Street viaduct side approach.....	2,882.00
Municipal storage building.....	246.00
South Side natatorium (painting).....	71.00
South Shore bathhouse (construction).....	24.00
Isolation hospital	43.00
Scale house (refuse incinerator).....	50.00
Locker building (refuse incinerator).....	18.00
Power house (refuse incinerator).....	19.00
Armory building	25.00
City scales, Third Ward.....	37.00
Juneau Park fountain.....	3.00
South Side police station.....	5.00
Old garbage plant.....	30.00
Grand Avenue bridge (floor system).....	2,000.00
Grand Avenue bridge (accidents).....	560.00
Broadway bridge (ironwork).....	325.00

West Water Street bridge (ironwork).....	475.00
State Street bridge (fenders).....	325.00
Chestnut Street bridge (fenders).....	525.00
First Avenue bascule bridge (shaft).....	400.00
Twenty-seventh Street viaduct (concrete work) .	410.00
Highland Boulevard (lighting).....	15.00
Chicago Avenue bridge (construction).....	96.00
Fourth and Fifth Avenue bridges (construction)	24.00
Budget Exhibit	387.00
Total.....	\$24,705.00

Item 2.—By Bureau of Street Sanitation and Repair.

Cost of labor in resurfacing 67,014 yards of penetration macadam streets.....	\$14,707.78
Service transfer vouchers for work done by Bureau of Streets-Sanitation for other depts..	3,407.00
Construction of ward sheds.....	620.07
Repair of garbage wagons.....	219.60
Repair of oil stations.....	56.00
Cost of crushing and delivering 2,917 cubic yards of crushed rock.....	2,269.19
Total.....	\$21,279.64

Grand total of all work done by direct employment in these two departments, which increased the pay rolls to that amountt.....\$45,984.64

In addition to the above the Common Council authorized the employment of additional bridgetenders on the Chestnut, Cherry and State Street bridges, and an additional bridge sweeper on the Sixteenth Street viaduct, which amounted to \$2,430 more; and during the construction of the Michigan Street bridge in 1910 no bridgetenders were employed, while such tenders were employed during the entire year 1911, which accounts for \$2,300 more.

Same Out in Nebraska

“More municipal improvements have been made in Wymore in the last year than in twenty years before.”—City Engineer of Wymore, Neb. (non-Socialist), in an address before the Municipal League at Omaha.

Keep the page clean—vote the Social-Democratic ticket.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

Described in the American Review of Reviews as the
Greatest and Most Constructive Political Movement
of Human History

[From an article by George Allan England, published
May, 1908.]

"Their program was big with the plans of a social democracy so vast that it outshadows any other idea or movement whatsoever recorded in history. National revolutions have been without number, but never until the rise of International Socialism has revolution assumed a universal character. Never before has a whole social class, irrespective of race, creed or color, united in the determination to throw off industrial and political servitude. Thus, these congresses, which in a way sum up the forward movement of Socialism, embody 'something new under the sun'—the complete and permanent emancipation of labor.

* * *

A Constructive Program

"The whole character of the discussion was constructive, for the betterment of the world's workers, and, through them, of the world as a whole. It reaffirmed the fundamental Socialist determination to put an end to class rule, exploitation, poverty, crime, and war, and to establish in their place actual democracy, political and economic, collective ownership of the sources of the world's life, and lasting peace through the abolition of capitalistic struggles for world-markets. It reaffirmed the community of interests between the workers of all lands; it reaffirmed the right of men to live and think and work without paying tribute to the possessing but non-producing classes. And in all its reaffirmations it had at its back the 'Aye!' of 30,000,000 human beings.

* * *

A Mighty Force

"First of all, the fact should be made quite clear

that the Socialist party is far-and-away the largest political unit, not only of today but of any time. To the uninformed who conceive of Socialists as a rather obscure and fantastic set of Utopians—of ‘dreamers’—the discovery must come as something of a shock that the world’s Socialist vote now stands more than 10,500,000, representing about 30,000,000 adult Socialists. This latter number includes, of course, women and disfranchised persons, who in the Socialist concept of government, in the ‘state within a state’ which Socialism is building up, enjoy equal rights with present voters. There is something peculiarly disconcerting to the present governments of, by, and for plutocracy in those 30,000,000 of ‘dreamers,’ all so active in propaganda, all so terribly in earnest.

Steady, Progressive Growth

“Socialism presents few spectacular features in its development. There is nothing in it of the mushroom quality which distinguished our own Single Tax and Populist movements with their sudden up-springing, their large vote immediately obtained, and their quick disintegration. The Socialist movement grows with comparative steadiness, and never on the whole loses any ground once gained.

“Those who regard with indifference, with scorn perhaps, the struggle of the workers all over the world to emancipate themselves from political and industrial servitude; those who think the members of that class incapable of managing industry and government in their own interests; those who still in some manner look down upon the proletariat as by nature a race of inferiors, must pause and reflect in face of such an organization as that of the Social-Democracy. For here in tangible form stands a body conceived, organized, brought into being not only through the workers’ own unaided efforts, but also despite of the most persistent, far-reaching, and unscrupulous opposition that the world’s ruling classes have been able to devise.”

THE RISING TIDE OF SOCIALISM. HOW THE SOCIALIST VOTE HAS GROWN

	1877	1887	1892	1897	1903	1912
Germany	493,000	763,000	1,876,000	2,107,000	3,010,000	4,238,919
France	47,000	440,000	790,000	805,000	1,120,000
Austria	750,000	780,000	1,041,948
Belgium	320,000	457,000	464,000	469,094
United States..	2,000	21,000	55,000	223,494	1,200,000
Australia	421,270
Great Britain..	55,000	100,000	342,196
Finland	10,000	330,000
Italy	22,000	26,000	135,000	300,000	320,000
New Zealand...	311,844
Russia	300,000
Denmark	1,000	8,000	20,000	32,000	53,000	77,000
Switzerland	2,000	39,000	40,000	70,000	70,000
Holland	1,500	.....	13,000	38,000	65,743
Norway	7,000	30,000	45,000
Hungary	80,000
Argentina	35,000
Bulgaria	30,000
Sweden	723	.....	10,000	26,000
Spain	5,000	14,000	23,000	23,000
Chile	16,000
Roumania	8,000
Luxemburg	4,000
Servia	3,133
Canada	2,867
Total	494,000	845,500	2,747,723	4,455,000	5,916,494	10,581,014

THE PRESENT POLITICAL POWER OF SOCIALISM

Year of Election.	Socialist Votes.	Socialists Elected to—		—Percentage of—		Socialists Elect- ed to Muni- cipal Offices.		Socialist Journals.
		Upper House.	Second House.	Second House.	Total Electors.			
		*0						
Germany . . .	4,250,329		110	397	27.6	2,000	70	158
France	1,120,000	1	475	584	12.0	2,769	45	
Austria	1,041,948	0	87	425	20.4	4526	56	
Belgium	469,094	7	30	166	18.0	741	50	
United States	1,200,000	0	1	386	0	314	3	
Australia . . .	421,270	15	126	75	34.6	34.0	12	
Great Britain	*342,196	0	45	670	6.7	845	19	
Finland	330,000	..	80	200	40.0	81	92	
Italy	320,000	0	25	508	4.9	1,000	..	
New Zealand	311,844	..	60	80	75.0	..	..
Russia	†300,000	0	60	500	12.0	850	..	
Denmark . . .	77,000	4	24	114	21.0	†21.0	25	
Switzerland . .	70,000	0	2	167	1.2	†100	15	
Holland	65,743	0	7	100	14.2	..	14	
Norway	45,000	0	10	123	8.1	17	16	
Hungary . . .	80,000	..	..	..	..	\$217	13	
Argentina . . .	35,000	0	1	120	0.8	25	5	
Bulgaria . . .	30,000	0	8	201	4.0	..	2	
Sweden	26,000	0	15	230	6.5	..	31	
Spain	23,000	0	0	406	0	71	7	
Chile	16,000	0	3	107	2.8	80	21	
Roumania . . .	8,000	0	0	183	..	..	1	
Luxemburg . .	4,000	0	5	15	11.1	..	..
Servia	3,133	0	1	160	0.6	17	2	
Canada	2,867	0	0	214	0	..	1	
Total	10,592,424	27	675			10,466	646	

The Rising Tide of Social-Democracy in Milwaukee

Year.	Vote.	Wards Carried.	At-Large.	Total Socialist Ald. Elected.	Total Membership of Council.
1898	2,414	0	.....	0	46
1900	1,473	0	.....	0	46
1902	8,453	0	.....	0	46
1904	15,056	4½	.....	9	46
1906	16,837	6	.....	12	46
1908	20,887	8	1	9*	35*
1910	27,622	14	7	21	35

*Legislature introduces 12 Ald.-at-large and 1 from each ward.

How the Vote Went in 1910

Ward.	Schoenecker.	Beffel.	Seidel.	Total Vote.	Regis'tion.
1.....	744	525	369	1,638	2,345
2.....	680	291	760	1,731	2,823
3.....	938	66	226	1,230	1,972
4.....	1,020	387	515	1,922	4,008
5.....	705	245	964	1,914	2,777
6.....	967	394	1,084	2,445	3,190
7.....	500	468	367	1,335	2,507
8.....	580	480	853	1,913	2,795
9.....	925	357	1,643	2,925	4,134
10.....	791	478	1,811	3,080	4,547
11.....	994	447	2,272	3,713	5,072
12.....	660	229	1,218	2,107	3,073
13.....	1,221	586	1,589	3,396	4,514
14.....	1,543	276	1,688	3,507	4,818
15.....	1,069	957	1,045	3,071	4,573
16.....	964	986	465	2,415	4,199
17.....	558	653	1,320	2,531	3,227
18.....	1,527	943	724	3,194	4,894
19.....	1,018	480	1,260	2,758	3,658
20.....	849	543	2,738	4,130	5,274
21.....	745	420	2,005	3,170	4,347
22.....	893	588	1,606	3,087	4,188
23.....	639	547	1,086	2,272	3,239
Total	20,530	11,346	27,608	59,484*	86,174

*The total vote cast equalled 70 per cent of the registration.

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"I desire to be fair to the Socialist administration," said the banker, "and therefore will state at the very beginning that for the first time in the history of the city, Milwaukee has an administration free from graft—absolutely open, above board and honest in every particular. I may also say that the administration has shown more intelligence as to municipal science than any other administration the city has ever had. There is an actual and persistent effort to govern the city on highly scientific lines and in this regard the administration has made a deep impression on that portion of the community capable of receiving an intellectual impression of that kind."—A Milwaukee banker, who wished his name withheld. Quoted from Indianapolis Star.
